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Associated Press.
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accompanying leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to the airport Friday.

hnev, Mrs. Gandhi Sign Pact

ssia Boosts Economic Aid India in Major Agreement

By Bernard Weinraub

DELHI, Nov. 30 (NYT).— r expansion of Soviet eco- assistance to India was ced here today.

broad agreement, designed nt the Soviet Union's ties dia, provided for acceler- cooperation" in the develop- of industry, power, agri- and trade relations. The as part of a series of agree- worked out in the past y Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, and Prime r Indira Gandhi.

signing of the documents e most significant turn in Soviet relations since the friendship treaty of Au- 971. At the time, Moscow fficial support to India in sis with Pakistan that led Bangladesh war.

Russia Deepens Role

igning the 15-year develop- agreement with India, the Union deepened its role and provided a firm hand shaky, troubled economy. rezhnev, speaking at New Palam airport before leav- r Moscow, said that India e Soviet Union had taken and important steps to de- and strengthen the un- le friendship and cooper- between the nations.

Gandhi described India's ship with the Soviet Union ny-sided" and said: "People the world could learn a from Indo-Soviet friend- Despite following two dif- social structures we can be iends."

agreements, signed last and issued today, included nomic cooperation pact, a declaration signed by Mrs. and Mr. Brezhnev, a con- convention and a document ught to provide closer links n the economic planning of India and the Soviet

immediate political impli- of the agreements remain- ertain. Mr. Brezhnev's call ay for an Asian collective y plan, implicitly aimed at ing China, was unmention- oday's joint declaration.

mats here maintained that was reluctant to involve n a Soviet-sponsored Asian y plan, mostly because it hatter New Delhi's chances ing relations with China. for indications that there n exchange of views on ecurity between Mr. Brezh- d Mrs. Gandhi, the decla- was couched in the vaguest ge on the subject.

No Specific Figures

ar the most significant and rm agreements announced the strengthening of eco- ties over 15 years. This ed stepped-up trade, the uction of mutual projects and steel, as well as the tion and refining of oil, l gas, coal and other min-

specific figure was men- in the contract, which said India would receive Soviet "the amounts and terms onditions of which will be by separate agreements."

number of projects built with Soviet assistance ranges—depending on the source—from 70 to 90. The largest are the Bokaro steel plant in Bihar and one at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh, as well as an electrical equipment plant at Hardwar, in Uttar Pardesh, an antibiotics plant at Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh and a heavy-machine-building factory at Ranchi in Bihar.

Under the agreement, the two steel plants will undergo major expansion. Bhilai, which now has a capacity of producing 2.5 million tons, will be expanded to yield seven million tons. The Bokaro plant, which has a four-million-ton capacity, will reach 10 million tons.

Other Soviet-backed projects will include the construction of a Calcutta underground railway, the development of a copper mining complex and the construction of an oil refinery.

Figures about Soviet assistance here are uncertain, largely because Moscow is India's largest supplier of military hardware and the scope and method of these transactions are secret.

The Soviet Union has authorized about $1.4 billion worth of credits to India since 1955. At the same time the trade turnover between the Soviet Union and India has rapidly accelerated from about $2 million in 1953 to about $505 million last year.

Since India's independence, however, the United States has provided the most economic help to India, reaching over $8 billion. This figure includes $4.5 billion dollars in food grains, sold at concessional terms to India, making the nation the largest recipient of United States development aid.

Saudi Oil Envoy To Go to U.S. for High-Level Talks

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (IHT).—Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said last night that he will fly to Washington Monday to hold talks with senior administration officials.

Mr. Yamani will be accompanied by Algerian Energy Minister Belaid Abdessalam who joined him in talks with the Belgian government today. The two ministers will meet the president of the Common Market Commission, François-Xavier Ortoli, tomorrow and the EEC commissioner responsible for the community's energy policy. Afterward, they will meet a representative of the Dutch government who is coming here on a special mission to see the two Arab ministers to learn if there can be any relaxation of the Arab boycott of oil supplies to the Netherlands.

The ministers' visit here coincided with the revelation of a secret commission assessment of the effects on the economy of the Common Market of a continuing Arab oil embargo.

The report estimates that unemployment in the European community—which normally averages 2 percent—will go up to between 4 and 5 percent next year. The EEC's gross national product growth, at the moment rising annually by 4 to 4.5 percent, will fall by 2 or 3 percent. The commission report also states that any prolonged reduction of petroleum imports would boost consumer prices by at least 1 to 1.5 percent.

Mr. Yamani said at a press conference here that the Arab nations had drawn up a list of the attitudes of European countries toward their cause. Britain and France are considered "friendly." "West Germany, Belgium and Italy are regarded as 'neutral' and the Netherlands 'hostile'."

In answer to a question about the U.S. attitude toward the difficulties which the Common Market countries now face, Mr. Yamani said that the Americans do not, in his view, like to see Europe "as strong as it should be." But despite this, Europe was becoming more united.

No Difference

He also expressed satisfaction about the recent European community declaration on the Middle East situation, which showed sympathy toward the Palestinians, saying that it showed that Europe had a "sense of responsibility" about the occupied territories.

But he warned that the forthcoming Israeli-Arab peace talks would not make any difference to the present Arab oil distribution policies. Nothing less than the complete evacuation of the Palestinian territories by the Israelis would satisfy them, he said. Thereafter, he added, a permanent peace treaty between the Arabs and Israel was possible.

Both the ministers were reluctant to say what the consequences for Europe would be if a so-called friendly EEC member supplied oil to one which was considered hostile.

No Significant Changes

Mr. Yamani did, however, indicate that the Arabs expected a "gesture" from the Dutch government in addition to them taking a "clear-cut position" about the rights of the Palestinians. He said that this would be a matter of discussion between the Arabs and the Netherlands. But he would not say what kind of gesture was wanted.

Mr. Yamani said he did not want to see Europeans suffer economically as a result of Arab restrictions but, if pressed on a choice between this prospect and the need for ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, the choice was for him clear and inevitable.



Associated Press.
Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger speaking at his press conference in the Pentagon on Friday.

U.S. Plans Cuts In Military Bases, Some in Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger said today that the United States is planning to close some of its military bases in Western Europe and other parts of the world.

Mr. Schlesinger, at a Pentagon news conference, said the host nations of the U.S. bases slated for closing had not yet been informed. He said some of the bases were in Western Europe, but refused to give details.

Mr. Schlesinger also said that the insistence of Congress on a U.S. hands-off policy in Southeast Asia was clear and said it would be honored even if the legal experts felt the new War Powers Act technically allowed the President to send American combat forces back to the area for 90 days.

Mr. Schlesinger said the aircraft carrier Hancock and a task force of supporting ships, sent to the Indian Ocean during the Middle East war, will be replaced soon by another task force commanded by the carrier Oriskany.

"We are all aware of the enhanced interest that pertains to the Indian Ocean as a result of events that have occurred over the past four weeks," Mr. Schlesinger said. The Russians have recently increased their sea force in the Indian Ocean as well.

"We intend that our visits [to the Indian Ocean] will be more regular," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Mr. Schlesinger also said that if the latest round of nuclear talks with the Russians failed, he would recommend to the President a large expansion of the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

The aim, Mr. Schlesinger said, must be to maintain "true equality" between the United States and the Soviet Union in strategic capabilities. He said he saw that equality now threatened by the Soviet deployment of sophisticated multiple nuclear warheads on their long-range missiles.

The defense secretary stressed that the first hope was that the Russians would agree in the current round of strategic arms talks in Geneva to cut their number of missiles back to the level of the United States. Under the first nuclear agreement reached between Mr. Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in Moscow in May, 1972, the Russians were allowed a larger number of long-range and sea-based missiles because the United States then had superior technology and a monopoly of the multiple nuclear warheads.

At the news conference, Mr. Schlesinger said:

- The Defense Department is cutting down fuel consumption by sharply reducing aircraft and ship operating hours.
- The Defense Department probably will have to dip into U.S. domestic oil resources once every two or three months. Invoking the little-used Defense Production Act of 1950, the Pentagon commandeered 19.7 million barrels of petroleum products on Wednesday for use through the rest of the year.
- In preparing the defense budget for fiscal 1975 and in mapping future defense plans, he is preparing for either failure or success of the second round of the arms limitations talks.

Short Itself, U.S. Boosts Oil Exports Fivefold in Two Months

By Thomas O'Toole and Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP).—The United States exported oil and gasoline at a rate of more than 1.7 million barrels a month in September and October—five times normal export traffic.

That is less than 1 percent of a month's consumption in the United States. But the jump in exports came despite a U.S. shortage that is now almost 10 percent and threatens to reach 17 percent when the full impact of the Arab oil embargo is felt.

In October, the United States exported 650,000 barrels of heating oil, 506,000 barrels of heavy industrial fuel and 485,000 barrels of gasoline. The heating oil shipments went to Mexico, Britain and the Netherlands, the heavy fuel to Japan and Canada and the gasoline to Mexico and Brazil.

Mid-Atlantic Sales

Just as bizarre are the tales being told now in the oil industry that cargoes are literally being sold while the tankers are on the high seas. Oilmen say that tankers bound for the United States and only a day or two out of a U.S. port have been diverted to Western Europe, where the oil can be sold at a higher price.

At the same time, prices of oil being brought into the United States have climbed to record highs. Two tankers of heating oil that landed in Boston and New York this week sold their cargo for 53 cents a gallon, which works out to more than $22 a barrel. The same oil sold for less than half that last month.

One Boston oil dealer said yesterday that a cargo of contaminated heavy fuel was being offered for sale Thursday on the high seas for $13 a barrel, literally three to four times its normal worth.

The shipments to Canada and Mexico are apparently routine as were continuing shipments from Canada to the United States. The U.S. Commerce Department said that almost all the unusually large shipments of the last two months involved four tankers out of Port Arthur, Texas, to Britain and two tankers out of the same port to the Netherlands.

Like the United States, the Netherlands is subject to a total Arab oil boycott.

Exports of heating oil last month actually showed a slight decline from September's total of 692,000 barrels.

Government records do not indicate who bought and sold the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Offer of Help on Oil Supplies Reported

Netherlands to Introduce Rationing of Gasoline on Jan. 7

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Gasoline will be rationed in the Netherlands beginning Jan. 7, replacing at that time the ban on Sunday driving, Premier Joop Den Uyl said tonight.

He said he would give details on the rationing program during a nationwide television and radio address tomorrow night. There was no immediate word on how drastic the rationing would be or what, if any, exceptions would be made for commercial or other vehicles.

Mr. Den Uyl said his Minister of Economic Affairs, Budd Lubbers, would visit neighboring Belgium tomorrow for discussions with his Belgian counterpart on the oil situation.

A spokesman for the premier said Mr. Lubbers might meet with the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria, both of whom are now in Brussels.

● Dutch regime manages to keep support of public. Page 2.

The government said rationing coupons will be distributed at post offices Dec. 10-15. Until rationing starts, the government said, motorists would be limited to 20 liters per visit at service stations. The government also asked gasoline dealers to close at 8 p.m. each night.

Mr. Den Uyl announced that Mr. Lubbers has asked oil companies to reduce deliveries of gasoline to all sales points by 30 percent.

Dutch-U.S. Contacts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The United States has begun contacts with the Netherlands on delivering oil which the Dutch have been unable to receive from Arab nations because of an embargo on friends of Israel.

But State Department spokesman George Vest said he could not confirm or deny a report that the United States has already offered to supply oil to the Netherlands and that the Dutch have accepted.

[In The Hague, Premier Den Uyl, asked about reports that the United States had offered to help with oil supplies, replied: "We have been grateful to the United States for this offer and we are giving it every consideration," Reuters reported.]

Mr. Vest said that William Donaldson, the under-secretary of state for security assistance, will visit The Hague next month to continue conversations that have been held in Washington within the past week.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van Der Stoel said in parliament yesterday that the Netherlands did not yet need U.S. oil.

"We are favorably disposed in principle to problems which the Netherlands might encounter as the result of its policies," Mr. Vest said.

But he insisted that discussions between the two nations were so delicate that no details could be disclosed.

UN Mideast Chief Attempts To Reopen Deadlocked Talks

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (AP).—Acting on orders of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations commander in the Middle East today began efforts to reopen the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire negotiations.

Lt. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo conferred first with Egyptian War Minister Ahmed Ismail, then flew to Jerusalem where he was expected to meet with Israeli officials.

The UN reported, meanwhile, that "some incidents" of shooting had occurred during the 24 hours since the talks were broken off by Egypt. But it said the "cease-fire was still holding" in spite of the outbursts of violence.

Officials would give no details of the latest incidents although they reported that shooting had shown an increase in the two days prior to yesterday's suspension of talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

The Israeli military command said that Egyptian troops tried to advance in three positions on the west bank of the Suez Canal, but were beaten back after exchanges of artillery and mortar fire. No casualties were reported.

However, the military command reported that five Israelis have been killed on the Egyptian front since Oct. 25 in sporadic violations of the cease-fire.

Gen. Siilasvuo's meeting with Gen. Ismail dealt with "current matters" including the effort to effect a compromise on a mutual pullback of the two armies in the eastern desert and head off any major resumption of hostilities along the Suez front, UN officials said.

The Finnish general has been serving as mediator for the talks between Egypt's Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy and Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv of Israel.

After numerous formal and informal meetings in the desert over the past month, sources said, the talks reached an impasse over Israel's objection to Egyptian demands that it pull its forces out of the west bank and well beyond the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines.

Reports attributed to well placed sources at UN headquarters said yesterday that an Egyptian plan for an Israeli withdrawal to some 20 miles into the Sinai had been amended by Egypt, which now was insisting on a pullback to as much as 90 miles, with a strong Egyptian force to retain east bank positions gained in the October war.

Israel has refused to make any move without what it regards as an appropriate reciprocal pull-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Greek Regime Does Not Plan To Put Papadopoulos on Trial

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The new Greek leadership has decided against bringing George Papadopoulos, the deposed President, to trial.

This was disclosed today by Constantine Rallis, the government's chief spokesman, who said that the issue of a trial does not arise because Mr. Papadopoulos is not accused of actions which can be prosecuted under the penal law.

"Even if we say that he has committed political violations, he cannot be prosecuted under the Greek Constitution," said Mr. Rallis, who joined the hastily appointed cabinet after last Sunday's coup. "He is a former President of the republic who has been deposed."

Speaking in an interview in his office, Mr. Rallis thus provided the first official word of the leadership's intentions toward Mr. Papadopoulos, who led the "Colonels Coup" in 1967 and ruled until toppled last Sunday. He is now under house arrest in his seaside villa, about 25 miles from Athens.

Mr. Papadopoulos enjoys excellent health, just as the whole of the Greek people," said Mr. Rallis, who was dismissed from the same job he now holds when the tanks rolled into Athens in 1967. "He is living under special circumstances, not necessarily detention."

The Same Boat

Other sources reported that the new government planned to allow Mr. Papadopoulos eventually to return to private life. Some diplomats suggested that the decision not to try the former President reflected the desire of the present leaders to avoid setting a precedent.

"Some of the military behind this government might find themselves in the same boat one day," said one diplomat. "He is, after all, one of their old colleagues. They're better off making him merely a nonperson."

Meanwhile, the office of Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, chief of military police and a key figure behind Sunday's coup, again called in newspaper owners to urge that they support the government. In a meeting last night, a military police major told the owners they should stop using the word "elections" and to avoid mentioning the whereabouts of Mr. Papadopoulos.

According to Greek newsmen,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

As the Oil Pinch Tightens

- France cuts speed limits, lighting and air flights. Britain, too, will cut flights. Page 2.
- Nixon confers with aides on energy plan. Page 2.
- Canada blames oil companies more than Arabs. Page 2.

Deutschland Über Alsace —Or So They Protest in France

The Traffic Across the Rhine Is Two-Way, With Inevitable Strains

By Alan Tillier

STRASBOURG (IHT).—Plans are being drawn for new bridges across the Rhine as the power of the D-mark is felt increasingly in Alsace and Lorraine. But first French and Germans along the frontier have to calm a new wave of animosity troubling their relations. The wide gap between franc and mark has encouraged wealthy Germans to go bargain shopping for parcels of scenic French land and historic chateaux. Now has come an emotional backlash from the French.

The sight of 35 German house-hunters driving in a convoy of big cars to compete for the purchase of a *schlössle* (small chatean in Alsatian dialect) provoked widespread protest in the Alsace valleys. And it reopened the debate on German investment.

The French, however, have been reminded that the Common Market's rule of "equal right of establishment" for all citizens of the nine member countries prevents them legislating against the new German "invasion" as have the Swiss and Austrians. New zoning laws are hastily being drawn in eastern France, but the arrival of the new Germans will be a test of French "good-neighborliness," above all.

The older West-to-East pull of German prosperity posed no problems. On misty fall mornings, scores of buses criss-cross Alsace, pick up thousands of French men and women—23 percent more than last year—and head for big West German plants like Siemens in Karlsruhe.

The army of French workers carrying long sandwiches—deutsche marks are nice, German canteen food not so—is an accepted fact of life in eastern France and in neighbouring German *Länder*.

Wives have joined husbands in West German industry. Sons go straight from French technical schools to German production lines. Marks pay for modern apartments, color TV, bigger cars and a generally higher standard of living back in France.

"Pourquoi pas?" (why not) is the attitude of the Frenchman as he buses home, having earned anything from 50 to 100 percent more than his stay-behind compatriot.

Heavy trans-Rhine traffic is not one way, however. East-to-west, Germans entering France are a powerful and more varied force.

This one is a different kind of "invasion." Industrialists, investors, speculators, weekenders, tourists—the departments of eastern France have them all. A striking example was the 10,000 Germans who passed through the "film set" wine town of Riquewihr recently, both rubbernecking and buying. "We are surrounded by Germans," complained Pierre Dopff, Riquewihr's mayor and patriarch of the biggest of the top 20 Alsace wine families.

First came German firms that were welcomed with open arms in an area which considers itself neglected by Paris. Towns suffering from the rundown of such traditional industries as textiles virtually gave land to the Germans. Other advantages such as cheaper labor and, more recently, avoidance of West German investment taxes, attracted more than 100 German firms. These ranged from sports goods manufacturers to coffin-makers, furniture firms, precision engineers, heavy metal companies of all kinds. One pickle bottler moved over and now a steel factory is forecast. Many millions of marks poured in and the French Industrial Development Office in Frankfurt reports happily that "very great interest continues to be shown by German companies."

Today some German managers drive across the Rhine to their desks in France. Haguenau (pop: 20,000), north of Strasbourg, is ringed with German firms invited by the local council and "presented" with sites up to 100 acres.

Alsatians are sensitive for well known historical reasons to any form of German take-over. Occupied from 1870 to 1918 and again from 1940 to 1944, they resisted their forced incorporation into the German state.

There were few early objections, however, to the new German presence, for it meant the creation of 26,000 local jobs, in Alsace and Lorraine, compensation of sorts for the 25,000 workers drained off daily by German heavy industry across the frontier.

And given the reluctance of most major French firms to move to the "remote" east, local peo-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

French Cut Speeds on Roads, Limit Lighting and Air Flights to Save Oil

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP).—France, in spite of reassurances that its pro-Arab policy meant a privileged situation in the midst of the world energy crisis, tonight announced a series of oil-saving measures.

They included lower automobile speed limits, restrictions on the use of electricity, reductions in airline schedules, cutbacks in programing by the state monopoly television, and cancellation of all automobile races and rallies. But Sunday driving will not be banned.

The measures were announced by Prime Minister Pierre Messmer in a television speech. Referring to the oil crisis, he said: "Although it may displease catastrophe-lovers, the situation on this point in France is good compared with many other countries."

'Normal Level'

Mr. Messmer rebutted charges that France "was bending before the orders of a certain group of states." But he added that several Arab oil-producing nations had assured France that its shipments would be maintained at "a more or less normal level."

He said that to save gas, a speed limit of 120 kilometers per hour will be imposed on the major autoroutes that previously had no limit. A top speed of 90 kph will go into effect on all other roads.

It is estimated that the speed limits would result in savings of about 500,000 tons of fuel a year. France consumed about 8 million tons of oil during September, the last month for which there are firm statistics.



Pierre Messmer.

[In Sarrebourg, Mr. Messmer, who also serves as mayor of the town, said that the Jan. 21-27 Monte-Carlo auto rally would be banned from French roads. Mr. Messmer was making clear that the Monte-Carlo Rally was included in the restrictions on fuel use. In Monte-Carlo, organizers of the race said they planned to meet to discuss ways the course could be modified. Much of the rally usually takes place on French roads.]

Mr. Messmer said instructions were given to French airlines to limit flights to what is strictly necessary within the country and to discuss limitations of international flights with the foreign companies and governments involved.

All advertising signs, illuminated show windows and illuminated public monuments will be blacked out between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. except on Saturday nights and during the Christmas holiday period. The same lighting ban will extend to skyscrapers and unoccupied office buildings during the same hours.

Mr. Messmer said the government television network, whose channels go off the air about midnight or before, was being called on to re-examine its program schedule so that broadcasting would end nightly at 11 p.m., except on Saturdays and during the holiday period.

France did not consider "for a single instant" suspending Sunday driving as many of its European neighbors have done, Mr. Messmer said.

His statement followed an admission by Jean Charbonnel, minister of industrial and scientific development, that the international oil companies supplying France foresaw a 15 percent drop in their deliveries in the beginning of 1974.

French press reports have said that the conservation measures might irritate the Arabs, who are interested in stressing the dividends in oil supply as reward for pro-Arab policies.

U.K. to Cut Flights

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—British Airways said today it would begin cutting services on its worldwide routes next week to save fuel.

A spokesman said the cutback now being planned would affect flights to North America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and the Far East, Australia and New Zealand and Africa.

Beginning Dec. 10, other cuts could affect services from London to Stockholm, Prague, Switzerland, Morocco and Greece, a spokesman said.



United Press International.

FILL 'ER UP—Because of the present fuel crisis in the world, some Viennese drivers are now beginning to hoard gasoline, like the weekend motorist (above) who came into a station, not with a small can but a whole barrel. He wasn't taking any chances. Driving has not yet been banned on Sundays but the government has closed the gas stations.

Prior to Emergency Unit Meeting

Nixon and Shultz Confer on Energy Crisis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon, preparing for his first meeting with his Emergency Energy Action Group, conferred today with Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz on ways to deal with the energy crisis.

Despite reports to the contrary, the White House said gasoline rationing was under consideration only as a last resort. Mr. Shultz is known to be one of the few energy group members opposed to rationing.

The cabinet-level energy group has been meeting regularly during the last few days to find ways to combat the crisis and planned to hand Mr. Nixon recommendations.

As Mr. Nixon and Mr. Shultz met, the President's emergency energy bill became bogged down in the House Commerce Committee. Scores of amendments slowed down consideration of the measure.

Mr. Nixon has asked that the bill, which would give him the authority to impose such energy-conserving measures as a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit and the closing of gasoline stations on Sundays, be enacted by mid-December.

Trust Fund Proposed

Rep. Jim Wright, D., Texas, proposed at a news conference today that a trust fund be established from gasoline taxes and taxes on other travel-related items. He proposed that the funds receive at least $6 million a year, which would go to "crash" research programs for finding new energy sources, ways of making fuel consumption more efficient, and improving mass transit, among other things.

In other U.S. developments related to the energy crisis:

● Ford Motor Co. today joined General Motors and Chrysler in announcing production cutbacks, citing the change-over to smaller cars and the need to take inventories as reasons for the move. Ford said some 450 workers out of 4,000 hourly employees at its Woodhaven Stamping Plant in Michigan would be laid off at the end of today's shifts.

● Eastern Airlines said it was cutting some services in order to meet government-ordered fuel reductions and expects to lay off 360 pilots as a result of flight reductions.

Eastern said it was replacing its Newark, N.J.-Boston, Newark-Washington, and La Guardia Airport, New York, to Montreal air shuttle with scheduled flights.

● The House Public Works Committee yesterday approved a bill which would set a nationwide speed limit for all vehicles at 55 mph.

● Drivers will have a hard time finding gasoline on Sunday, an Associated Press survey showed. The AP checked trade associations across the country to find out how many service-station operators planned to comply with President Nixon's request for a voluntary ban on Sunday gasoline sales.

Spokesmen for most of the associations contacted said a majority of their members, 80 to 90 percent in most cases, planned to close their gas pumps from about 9 p.m. tomorrow to midnight Sunday.

Officials in 26 of 35 states surveyed said at least 75 percent of the service stations would not sell gas on Sunday, although many said the facilities would remain open to provide repairs and other emergency services.

● The federal government yesterday ordered the nation's major electrical utilities to determine within two weeks the feasibility of a 10 percent power reduction.

● The chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board said yesterday that the energy crisis probably will result in some cities losing all scheduled air service.

"I am afraid it is now probable that the only way the carriers will be able to meet the requirements imposed on them will be to suspend service in some markets, a result we had hoped to avoid," said Robert D. Timm in a speech to the Houston Aviation Committee.

Mr. Timm said the CAB had identified 1,300 air routes where cutbacks could be made without totally eliminating service, but he said that even a 35 percent cutback in service to those markets will not be sufficient to reduce airline fuel consumption by the necessary 15 percent.

President Nixon announced on Sunday that the scheduled airlines would have to get by on 85 percent of their 1972 fuel usage.

Kissinger Says NATO Link Still 'Central' to U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger told Congress today that the North Atlantic Treaty "remains the central aspect of our foreign policy in Europe."

He also said the United States would strive in the forthcoming meeting of the NATO council of ministers to "inject new vitality into NATO."

Mr. Kissinger spoke to newsmen after a closed meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to discuss U.S.-European relations.

Speaking about the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said he was "confident that a reasonable solution will be found" at the peace talks in Geneva next month.

"It is in the interest of all parties in the Middle East to attempt a diplomatic solu he said.

Mr. Kissinger's comment, similar one by George S. the State Department spoke were made in response to reports that the direct between Egypt and Isra Kilometer 101 on the Cair road had broken down.

Mr. Vest said that "there been ups and downs at v times. But I'm not aware activity at the present tim could do anything to preve continuing positive conside of a conference."

Later, a State Depa spokesman said that bot Kissinger and Mr. Vest s reason to change their tions in light of the Egyptian statement that had decided to halt the ta cause of Israel's alleged eva the implementation of poi the six-point accord of No

Point B called on both and Israel to hold talks to the question" of the return original Oct. 22 cease-fir tions "in the framework agreement on the disenga and separation of forces the auspices of the Nations."

Administration official that Egypt had a more nar terpretation of that poi did Israel and this differe contributed to the deadloc

France Again Faults the Superpowers

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today again attacked the United States and the Soviet Union as referees for the world and said, "There are other ways to assure peace than through these imperious arbitrators."

Mr. Jobert, speaking before the French Senate, said that another, wider formula must be found to bring peace to the Middle East that would involve, "more than formally, the international community."

[Mr. Jobert's speech today came after Soviet criticism was voiced on Wednesday for his earlier derision of the collaboration between Washington and Moscow and for advocating tighter coordination in Western Europe on political and defense policies.]

Any peace agreement, Mr. Jobert said, should include demilitarized zones policed by peacekeeping forces placed under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council and including contingents composed of soldiers from the council's permanent member nations.

The foreign minister also suggested that a meeting between the countries of Europe and those of the Middle East and Mediterranean region would be useful.

Mideast Peace Issue

Mr. Jobert said the international community had to enter into the Middle East peace agreement because "the fragility of a solution would only be the result of arbitration by the two superpowers in relation to balancing their interests, their rivalries, or more simply, their possibilities."

Mr. Jobert asked: "How can one justify that Europe isn't present at the upcoming negotiations which concern it so much?"

He said that the current oil crisis should force everyone to think in terms of energy supply. He said he hoped the crisis would "permit a start on this great industrial affair of enriching uranium, in going beyond rivalries of prestige and short-term interests. France is determined . . . to preserve through a common European effort the chances for a diversified energy development which is necessary for its prosperity."

France is planning to build a uranium enrichment plant using a gaseous diffusion technique which it has already employed in a plant for enriched uranium for military purposes. Spain, Italy and Belgium are expected to cooperate on this plant, with France bearing the biggest share of the cost.

Britain, West Germany and Holland are linked in a plan for an enriched uranium plant using a centrifuge system. Mr. Jobert said that all the different systems have their merits but that the most important thing is for Europe to be free of dependence on outside sources.

U.S. Drug Age Says He Has M Vesco Evidenc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 —A top government drug gator said yesterday he evidence indicating that Robert L. Vesco planned a $300,000 scheme to smu kilograms of heroin i United States.

George Brosan, actin inspector of the Drug ment Administration (DE in an interview that he vinced by his talks wit working on the case t Vesco had nothing to such a scheme.

While Mr. Brosan wants to see written re the investigation, he str can't find anything i this guy is involved [heroin]."

The charge, which M has called "a foul and lie," was made last su an informant named Peroff to Customs Bure and later to DEA agent York. Because the ch not pursued, the Senat nent Subcommittee on J tions has sought to le Mr. Peroff has said the told his story to the Wh

Mr. Vesco, who employe dent Nixon's nephew, Don Nixon, was indicted last obstruction-of-justice cha volving a secret Vesco tion last year to the Pre campaign.

Mr. Brosan emphatically that the White House sponsible for calling off quiry into a drug plot in Mr. Vesco.

Canadians Blame Companies More Than Arabs for Oil Woes

By Don Shannon

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—Canadians, in the odd position of oil exporters suffering from an oil shortage, yesterday were blaming the international oil companies more than the Arabs for their predicament.

The disclosure by Donald MacDonald, energy minister, that Exxon, Aramco and other firms might cut as much as 200,000 of the 900,000 barrels a day of Venezuelan and Middle Eastern crude to Eastern Canada caused a wave of resentment here. Members of Parliament questioned whether the companies could legally back out of their contracts by invoking "force majeure"—a phrase usually applied to acts of God and one which has drawn acid press comments in this case—but Mr. MacDonald said they could.

The minister also advised against retaliatory measures suggested by legislators who pointed out that much of the 1 million barrels of Canadian oil exported daily to the United States goes to Exxon refineries.

With the prospect that Mr. MacDonald's early estimates of the size of the shortage might have been high, Canadians now seem to be taking a more relaxed view of the situation.

The government has thus far proposed only that citizens turn down their thermostats, form carpools and cut their use of electricity. Leading the way, House Speaker Lucien Lamoureux vetoed the installation of thousands of lights to outline the Gothic buildings on Parliament Hill for the holidays. Floodlights which normally bathe government buildings in the capital have been restricted to weekend use when they do not compete with industrial demand.

Only eastern Canada depends on foreign oil, through a policy decision two decades ago, when Western oil and gas fields were beginning to develop but proved costlier than world sources. Eastern Canada demanded cheaper Venezuelan and Middle Eastern crude, so the government made the Ottawa Valley in eastern Ontario province the dividing line for two national markets. A pipeline from the Alberta fields was later built partly through the United States—where nearly 1 million barrels a day are dropped off—and terminating at Sarnia, near Toronto. Three years ago, the rising world price surpassed the Western costs, and Montreal began to look west with interest.

As part of a government program to fight inflation, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau last January proposed the extension of the pipeline to Montreal, but as of this week, there was still no firm decision to start construction. For a stopgap, the government was proposing a revival of rail shipment from the west and even tankers to cover the 6,400-mile sea route from Vancouver to Montreal by the Panama Canal.

© Los Angeles Times.

Israelis Arrest 44 Arabs

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Israeli forces broke up what the military command described yesterday as an Arab guerrilla gang with the arrest of 44 persons and confiscation of weapons and parts of explosive devices in two areas of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Dutch Remain Loyal to Israel But Meet Some Arab Demands

By Paul Kemezis

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Since the start of the Arab oil boycott a month ago, the Socialist-led Dutch government has managed to keep the support of the pro-Israeli Dutch public while gently moving toward the demands of the Arab oil producers.

The public, which has not yet been severely tried by the embargo, is not believed to be prepared to accept major concessions on Middle East policy that would weaken Israel. However, it has remained silent as the government has beaten a cautious retreat from its pro-Israeli attitude at the start of the October war.

The backdown has included signing the European Common Market declaration of Nov. 6 endorsing the return to the Arabs of territories captured in the 1967 war. There has also been polite recognition of the rights of the Palestinians in recent government declarations.

Step Further

At the demand of Arab gunmen who hijacked a KLM Royal Dutch Airline Boeing-747 last Sunday, the government went a step further in assuring the hijackers that it would "ban transportation of weapons or volunteers to Israel," and would not permit the opening of offices or camps for Soviet Jews going to Israel.

However, Dutch officials have pointed out that these pledges do not represent a change in Dutch policy.

So far, the pledges have not satisfied the Arabs, who seek a more drastic, though still undefined, change in Dutch policy. But the government seems to have reached the limit of its maneuvering room.

Meanwhile, criticism of Dutch actions has begun in Israel. A bitter article in the Israeli daily Maariv this week said that the Dutch had nothing left to concede to the Arabs except starting a Nazi-style program against the Jews in the Netherlands.

New Engine Employs Changes In Temperature for Its Energy

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 30 (UPI).—A technician at the University of California has invented an engine that uses changing temperature as its energy source.

Scientists at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission said they were so impressed by the device that they planned to design and test a larger model of the engine.

The inventor, Ridgeway Banks, said its secret was the metal nitinol, an alloy of nickel and titanium, which becomes limp when cooled and springs back to its original shape when heated.

He built a wheel and hung 20 straight strips of nitinol wire on it. When dipped from cool water into hot water the nitinol wires spring out, seeking their original shape. This moves the wheel. Another cool water bath makes the strips limp again.

The working model, described as "primitive," has been running at about 70 revolutions a minute since it was assembled five months ago.

House Bars Cutting Arab Aid, Votes $74.5-Billion Arms Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Rejecting efforts to chop out $2.5 billion and 22,000 military personnel, the House today passed a $74.5 billion defense appropriation bill.

The 336-23 vote sent the measure to the Senate.

The House also shouted down an effort to cut off any military funds benefiting Arab nations until they lift the oil boycott against the United States.

The amendment against the Arab nations was offered by Rep. Robert O. Tiernan, D., R.I., who said that the Arab oil boycott "will bring this country to a halt very shortly."

But House Appropriations Committee chairman George H. Mahon, D., Texas, called the amendment "dangerous to the peace" and urged the House to reject it.

"There is no use to slap the Arabs in the face. We are helping the Israelis fight them. They would like to be our friends and they will be our friends in the long run," Rep. Mahon said.

An amendment by Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, D., N.Y., to cut $3.5 billion and require the military to take that out of leftover money from past years was rejected 250 to 118.

Rep. Addabbo contented that the military no longer needs $3 billion it asked this year for the Indochina war and said that it should be directed to start using up $34 billion unobligated and unspent money left over from past years.

Rep. Mahon said that the $3 billion in Indochina war money has already been cut out of the bill and said the $34 billion is programmed for specific projects such as the Navy F-14 swing-wing jet fighter.

An amendment by Rep. Robert N. Giaimo, D., Conn., to cut 22,000 men and women off the active U.S. military force was rejected 210 to 160.

With a 53,000-man cut already made by the House Appropriations Committee, Rep., Giaimo's cut would have trimmed the force by 75,000 to just under 2.2 million by next June 30.

Short Itself, U.S. Ups Exports Of Oil Fivefold in Two Months

(Continued from Page 1)

oil, nor do they list a selling price.

Some congressmen, notably Rep. Leslie Aspin, D., Wis., have charged that the oil exporting was done by profiteers.

"We think we have identified some few shiploads," Charles Di Bona, deputy White House energy policy director, told the House Agricultural Committee two weeks ago, "which look to us as if there may be instances in which there was some profiteering."

Meanwhile, the warm weather in the United States has kept fuel stocks high even though the last tankers from the Middle East are just coming into U.S. ports. Fuel tanks around Boston, for example, are just about full and tankers have had to wait a day or two in some cases just to unload their oil.

Still, John Verani, Massachusetts energy director, said yesterday that he expects a severe shortage of heating oil and the heavy fuel used by electric companies once the full weight of the Arab oil boycott is felt.

"The state imports 85 percent of its residential fuel," Mr. Verani said, "and half of that comes from the Arab world."

He said the state expects between a 30 to 35 percent shortage in heavy fuel this winter. He said one of the largest independent oil dealers in Boston expects to have only half its heavy fuel supplies. This company sells oil to Boston's hospitals and schools.

Winzer to Luxembourg

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer today left here for Luxembourg after three days of talks with Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton and other officials. During his visit, the two countries signed a road transport agreement.

Spain Is Planning Decree Aimed at Curbing Inflation

MADRID, Nov. 30 (UPI).—The Spanish cabinet today approved a draft decree aimed at curbing inflation while assuring economic growth, Information Minister Fernando de Linan said.

If approved by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the decree will be made public Monday, Mr. de Linan said. He gave no details but said the measures were aimed at:

● Curbing inflation and eliminating speculation,

● assuring Spain's continued economic development,

● bringing the economic structure up to date, and

● doing it all within the framework of social justice.

Although newspapers had forecast the introduction of measures to curb energy consumption, Mr. de Linan announced none.

He said he knew of no plans to introduce gasoline rationing.

No Trial Is Planned for Papadopoulos

(Continued from Page 1)

the general seemed particularly upset over the decision of the press to give prominence to the leadership's saying in a long policy statement that elections would be deferred until the Greeks were "ready" for them. He said other topics in the statement should have been featured.

'Censorship Abolished'

The owners were summoned on the same day the armed forces command announced that "censorship has been abolished throughout the country."

In the interview, Mr. Rallis said that the question of elections should be regarded in terms of "months" and not years. He said he did not mean 24, 30 or 40 months, but something more like 10 to 14.

"Democracy is a need of the country," he added. "The very existence of the nation requires that there be very soon a restitution of popular sovereignty."

Asked about the future role of politicians ousted by the 1967 coup, Mr. Rallis suggested that they would be permitted to participate in elections. He said, "The majority of the political world has offered immense services to the country."

On martial law, which was reimposed by the former leadership during the recent student riots, Mr. Rallis said that the government would "deal with that soon." He added that it would be "a matter of days" before the release of all the students arrested during the campus unrest.

1,500 Parrots Seized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The U.S. Customs Service announced yesterday the largest exotic bird seizure ever made in the United States—1,500 parrots smuggled into Texas from Central and South America. It said special agents seized the birds, worth more than $177,000, and arrested two persons at Fabens, Texas.

Yesterday, the new military rulers were criticized publicly by two political leaders for the announcement of plans Wednesday night to govern indefinitely by decree until the people were considered ready for elections.

The Greek people need "no tutors nor saviors," said John Zigdis, a leader of the liberal Center Union party.

"It will be a disaster and a shame for our country to have a succession of self-styled military saviors," Mr. Zigdis said in a statement to reporters.

The government was also criticized by former Premier Stefanos Stefanopoulos, who had acclaimed the overthrow of Mr. Papadopoulos as opening up hopes for the restoration of democracy. Yesterday, however, he said of the government's policy statement:

"We were entitled to have a cleaner and more specific declaration about the government's course."

UN Mideast Chief Attempts To Reopen Deadlocked Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

back by the Egyptians, according to the sources.

While reports from Israel said that its forces were at the highest state of alert since the October war, UN officials here sought to portray the situation as calm and under control.

A spokesman said that there was no special alert in effect for UN peace-keeping units in the eastern desert or along the Suez Canal and insisted that Gen. Siilasvuo's flight to Jerusalem was of routine nature and had been planned for several days.

He said that the general had intended to go there anyway to confer with UN Emergency Force officers assigned to the Israeli side and was scheduled to return here Sunday.

The spokesman conceded only that it was "possible" that Gen. Siilasvuo would meet with Israeli officials, but other sources said they considered it virtually certain.

'Weeping for Generations'

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger told him that unless the Arabs and Israelis made peace, there will be "weeping for generations."

In an interview with the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, Mr. Eban said that the Middle East peace conference will begin Dec. 18 as proposed by Mr. Kissinger. Israel will call for a recess until mid-January, he said, because of its national elections Dec. 31.

Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will attend the conference, he said, along with Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan "and perhaps even Lebanon."

He said that Mr. Kissinger told him during their recent meeting in Washington that the opening of the conference "should lessen the danger of war. Kissinger told me that if we let the prospects [of peace] slip from our hands, there will be weeping for generations."

Bangladesh Amnesty

DACCA, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Bangladesh tonight announced a general amnesty covering about 40,000 prisoners, which may include the former governor of East Pakistan A. M. Malik. Premier Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said that all those in prison on charges of collaborating with the Pakistani Army during the 1971 crisis which culminated in the Indo-Pakistan war and the independence of Bangladesh were to be released "immediately."

Agnew Bean A GOP Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. (UPI).—Spiro T. Agnew George Bush on the head a warm-up tennis shot today, The Washington Po ported yesterday.

The Post said the fo vice-president backhanded shot off the skull of the n man of the Republican tional Committee durin doubles match in subu Bethesda, Md.

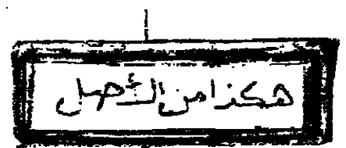
Mr. Bush was surprise unhurt, the newspaper s

Three years ago, Mr. A beaned former Peace Director Joseph Blatc his partner in another match. He also once pro golfer Doug Sande the head with an errant shot at a tournament in Jamaica.

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	1	30	Snow
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Clear
BERLIN	1	30	Snow
BRUSSELS	1	30	Rain
BUDAPEST	4	39	Snow
CAIRO	21	70	Clear
CASABLANCA	17	62	Fair
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	5	41	Clear
EDINBURGH	1	33	Clear
FLORENCE	2	36	Snow
FRANKFURT	1	30	Snow
GENEVA	3	37	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Clear
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Clear
LISBON	5	41	Fair
LONDON	3	37	Rain
MADRID	0	32	Fair
MILAN	7	45	Rain
MONTREAL	2	35	Snow
MOSCOW	10	14	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Snow
NEW YORK	6	43	Snow
NICE	11	52	Fair
OSLO	10	14	Cloudy
PARIS	7	37	Overcast
PRAGUE	3	38	Snow
ROME	7	45	Overcast
SOFIA	4	39	Snow
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
TEHRAN	13	55	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	13	55	Cloudy
TUNIS	13	55	Fair
VENICE	1	33	Cloudy
VIENNA	3	37	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	26	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Sunny
ZURICH	1	33	Cloudy

Yesterday's readings: U.S. C at 1 p.m. GMT; others at 1200 GM





United Press International.

Young Edward Kennedy jr. leaving the hospital Friday with his father and mother.

Letters, Gifts Pour In for Young Kennedy

'Dear Ed... I Know You Are Scared... I Had My Left Leg Removed to the Hip.'

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—"Dear Ed, how are you? I know you are scared. So was I. I had my left leg removed at the hip. The doctors found out when I broke my leg in a car accident in June. After that I was swimming with my friends, riding a bike, playing tennis, playing kickball, hiking, and volleyball. You will learn, as I am nine years old.

"Good luck and take care. Your new friend, Matt Heberlein, La Crescent, Minn. P.S. Please write back goodby."

Matt Heberlein is just one of 100 to 40,000 persons who have sent notes, letters and cards to 12-year-old Teddy Kennedy since the youngster's cancerous right leg was amputated above the knee on Nov. 17.

Today, Edward M. Kennedy was released from Georgetown University Hospital. The youth walked with the aid of crutches, and a Kennedy family spokesman said that he had been fitted with a temporary artificial limb. In the hospital, Teddy underwent physical therapy and used parallel bars as an aid in walking. The spokesman said the youth would probably be able to return to school after the Christmas holidays.

Along with the expressions of sympathy, the eldest son of Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has received mounds of gifts, both home-made and manufactured, most of them from people he has never met.

The Gifts

They include a calico pillow with his name on it; the game ball, autographed by the members of both teams, from the Harvard-Brown football game; a football autographed by all the Atlanta Falcons; a baseball autographed by all the Boston Red Sox; a collection of American Indian arrowheads from an anthropology professor in Kentucky; and a home-made afghan.

Many of the gifts flooding Sen. Kennedy's Senate office, as well as a special office that has been set up in Boston to handle the mail, will be given to needy children.

"We're picking out the letters that come from Teddy's friends and classmates, friends of the family and letters that are humorous or particularly inspirational" and giving them to the boy, said Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, Richard Drayne.

"Everyone who wrote to him will get a note back," Mr. Drayne said. He said that "it will be in his own handwriting."

A letter from Deborah Duffy, of Fairhaven, Mass., said:

"I was sick too this summer. I know how it feels to be in the hospital like you. God helped me and I know he will help you too. We say a prayer for you every night.

"I saw your picture in the paper and I think your cute, for an older man."

Break-In at Psychiatrist's Office

Krogh, a Former Nixon Aide, Pleads Guilty in Ellsberg Theft

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (IHT).—Egil Krogh jr., who headed the White House investigating team called the "Plumbers," pleaded guilty today to violating the civil rights of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist in connection with the 1971 burglary of his office.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell told Krogh that he will be sentenced as soon as pre-sentencing procedures are completed. The charge to which he pleaded guilty carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Judge Gesell asked the defendant whether he had participated in the "reckless disregard" of the constitutional rights of Dr. Louis Fielding, the psychiatrist.

Krogh responded: "Yes, sir."

The former White House aide was indicted on Oct. 11 on two counts of lying to a federal grand jury in connection with the break-in, but because of his guilty plea today, those charges probably will be dropped.

William Merrill, a member of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski's staff, told Judge Gesell that he would propose *dropping those charges at the* time Krogh is sentenced.

The defendant, who resigned as under secretary of transportation after the Watergate disclosures revealed his role, said in a statement to the court after his plea:

"The sole basis for my defense was to have been that I acted in the interest of national security. However, upon serious and lengthy reflection, I now feel that the sincerity of my motivation cannot justify what was done and that I cannot in conscience assert national security as a defense.

"I am therefore pleading guilty because I have no defense to discharge."

The 34-year-old defendant promised "full and truthful disclosure of all relevant information and documents" in his possession. But he added a condition, that he not be required to testify in trials relating to the break-in or Watergate until after his sentencing, expected in about six weeks.

He asked this, he said, in order to dispel any inference that he was pleading guilty in expectation of lenient treatment.

The burglary of Dr. Fielding's office in Beverly Hills, Calif., was disclosed during the Los Angeles trial of Mr. Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers case. Krogh was indicted for allegedly lying to the grand jury by saying he had no knowledge of trips made to California by Watergate conspirators G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt jr. in connection with the break-in.

Liddy and Hunt have been convicted in the 1972 break-in and bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate here, which led to widening disclosure of political scandals which have rocked the Nixon administration.

Krogh had worked under President Nixon's former domestic affairs adviser, John D. Ehrlichman. A Los Angeles County grand jury has indicted Mr. Ehrlichman, Krogh and two other Plumbers in connection with the Ellsberg burglary. They have pleaded innocent.

In Los Angeles, burglary charges brought there against Krogh in connection with the Ellsberg burglary were dropped today as a result of his guilty plea in Washington, to avoid double jeopardy. This cleared the way for him to testify for the state against Mr. Ehrlichman and the others.

Krogh had pleaded not guilty to the perjury charge, saying he was "confident" of his innocence and was "looking forward to proving it." But Judge Gesell overruled most of his defenses, offered in a pre-trial proceeding earlier this month.

Krogh's appearance in District Court here today came 24 hours after the indictment of President Nixon's former appointments secretary, Dwight L. Chapin, on charges of lying to a grand jury about campaign activities.

In other Watergate developments:

● Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica announced public hearings into the Watergate tape controversy—particularly relating to the 18-minute gap in a subpoenaed tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and his former chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman—would be resumed on Tuesday.

● Recording experts began studying the flawed tape today at an unnamed laboratory in New York. A six-man team of technicians, agreed upon by the White House and the special Watergate prosecutor, Mr. Jaworski, are to examine the tape and other subpoenaed recordings to determine whether they had been tampered with before they were submitted to Judge Sirica on Monday.

● Judge Sirica said he would begin examining the White House Watergate-related tapes on Monday, a month and a half after the U.S. Appeals Court ordered the White House to turn them over to him for judicial review.

● Mr. Nixon signed into law a measure extending for up to a year the life of a Watergate grand jury. Without this renewed authority, the panel, which indicted former White House aides among other Watergate defendants, would have gone out of existence on Tuesday.

● White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said yesterday that the White House legal staff has made "some mistakes" and the office is being reorganized to bring in new legal talent to assist in President Nixon's Watergate defense.



Egil Krogh jr.

Disputes Brew in House Panel Over Impeachment Hearings

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A dispute is brewing over whether the House Judiciary Committee should form a special subcommittee to question witnesses on the impeachment of President Nixon and whether the questioning should be done in private.

The committee's chairman, Peter W. Rodino jr., D., N.J., and its ranking Republican, Edward Hutchinson, Mich., said yesterday that they favored both ideas but a prominent Democratic liberal on the committee, Don Edwards, Calif., said he does not.

Rep. Edwards said that forming a subcommittee from the full 38-member committee automatically would exclude some "imaginative" questioners. This was a euphemistic reference to President Nixon's opponents on the committee, one of whom is Rep. Edwards.

People's Participation Urged

Rep. Edwards also objected to completely closing hearings and said that "wherever possible—wherever constitutional rights of due process would not be violated—they should be open. All the presumption should be for participation by the people."

Rep. Rodino said that the inquiry would get into full stride in January.

But he added: "I have concluded this thing can't be done in the open because it is similar to a grand jury proceeding. These matters, if discussed in public, could compromise ongoing cases or prejudice the rights of people."

He said that all previous impeachment inquiries, involving a president and various judges, had been conducted behind closed doors.

Rep. Hutchinson agreed on the need for privacy in considering whether grounds exist for the impeachment of Mr. Nixon.

"We do have to be careful about the constitutional rights of the defendant, so to speak," he said.

Rep. Rodino said he planned to bring up the special subcommittee idea at a committee meeting soon but has not decided what its size or makeup should be. He insisted that operating with all 38 members would be too cumbersome.

Staff of 19

A staff of 19 has been gathering material but the inquiry—recently budgeted by the House at $1 million—will not proceed in earnest until a chief counsel has been hired and a crew of investigators is recruited.

An announcement on the counsel was expected within two weeks. Rep. Rodino said the list of candidates has narrowed from 100 to 14.

He said the committee's initial task would be to determine "whether an impeachable offense is something that has to be indictable or not."

He noted that one impeachable offense mentioned in the Constitution was bribery. "There are many things that look like it," he said.

A Republican on the committee, Thomas F. Railsback, Ill., also has spoken of bribery as an impeachable offense. He referred specifically to a $2 million campaign pledge by milk producers in 1972 which preceded an administration increase in milk price supports.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Soviet Allende Stamp

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has issued a postage stamp bearing a portrait of President Salvatore Allende of Chile who died in a military coup last September, the Tass news agency reported.

About the Time Hughes Paid Rebozo

Nixon Reportedly Purchased $100,000 Deposit Certificate

By John M. Crewdson

MIAMI, Nov. 30 (NYT).—A former executive of a bank headed by C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo has reportedly told the authorities here that President Nixon purchased a $100,000 certificate of deposit at the bank in the fall of 1970—about the time that Mr. Rebozo, a close friend of Mr. Nixon, received the final installment of a $100,000 payment from billionaire Howard R. Hughes.

Sources familiar with the investigation said that Richard Stearns, who resigned as the bank's cashier last December, testified about the existence of the financial instrument in an interview with the state's attorney's office here on Tuesday.

The sources said, however, that Mr. Stearns provided no indication that the Hughes money was used to purchase the certificate. Both the President and Mr. Rebozo have said that the funds, described as a political contribution, lay untouched in a safe-deposit box for more than three years before Mr. Rebozo returned them to a Hughes representative in June.

A certificate of deposit is an agreement to leave normally no less than $25,000 and usually about $100,000 on deposit for a fixed length of time at a rate of interest well above what could be obtained for a savings-account deposit. CDs can be issued for as little as 30 days and up to seven years, and the certificates are negotiable.

[The AP reported that a spokesman for the Key Biscayne Bank confirmed that President Nixon had a $100,000 certificate of deposit in the bank, the Miami Herald said today.

[The reported disclosure was made by Thomas Wakefield, a bank vice-chairman. Mr. Wakefield was quoted as saying that the certificate of deposit was taken out by Mr. Nixon after he sold his New York City apartment, prior to the 1968 presidential campaign. But Mr. Wakefield said he believed there was no connection between the Nixon certificate and the $100,000 contribution from Mr. Hughes.]

Both Richard E. Gerstein, the state's attorney, and Martin Dardis, his chief investigator, declined to make Mr. Stearns's testimony available. But Mr. Gerstein did say that, as a result of testimony by Mr. Stearns and another former officer of the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., he had subpoenaed documents there relating to "certificates of deposit, trust accounts and other records."

Other sources said that the subpoena named 10 individuals, including the President, his brother Donald Nixon, Herbert W. Kalmbach, formerly Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, and H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, two former top White House aides.

The White House refused to say yesterday whether the President, in the last several years, had bought a certificate of deposit in the Key Biscayne Bank.

Mr. Gerstein said that he had met with William Frates, Mr. Rebozo's attorney, who had indicated the bank's willingness to comply with the subpoena within a week, except for documents relating to "one unnamed person" among those listed.

The prosecutor would not disclose that name, but others knowledgeable about the case said that the Rebozo bank was balking over the subpoenaed items relating to President Nixon.

Mr. Gerstein is expected to go to the courts to enforce the subpoena if the President's banking records requested by him are not forthcoming.

Also subpoenaed, the sources said, were records relating to an account at the Key Biscayne Bank opened by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President in April, 1972, shortly before a federal campaign finance law that required disclosure of large political contributors took effect.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

ler War-Powers Legislation

S. Studies Legality of Nixon enewing Raids on Indochina

ASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (IHT).—ecretary of Defense James R. ssinger said today that re- y enacted presidential war- rs legislation might permit dent Nixon to order new ing in Indochina if North am mounted an offensive st South Vietnam.

Agile he himself probably d oppose such a move, Mr. ssinger said, he told a news rence that State Department alists were studying the legal for renewed bombing should d violate the cease-fire agree- by a new assault.

e New York Times reported that administration sources, e basis of the legal review, believe President Nixon t be able to use the war- rs law, which authorizes him eploy American forces in m combat for 60 days with- pecific congressional approval, pass earlier legislation bar- all U.S. military action in hina.

Measure Was Vetoed

nically, President Nixon had d the war-powers measure then was enacted into law ngress over his veto. That re was designed to give ess a role in any U.S. mil- undertaking overseas.

e administration has recently informing members of Con- that it considered there likelihood of a North Viet- se offensive against South am. The Times reported the Pentagon had contingen- ans ready providing for air rt to Saigon's troops and ombing of targets in North am.

se moves may be merely utionary, but The Times ed that a high State De- ent source hinted that they be elements of a strategy ed to deter any military by Hanoi. Key members e administration, the source edly said, want North Viet- leaders to "think twice" undertaking a flagrant ion of the cease-fire agree-

Schlesinger was asked to about the report that some Department officials were to believe the war-powers perseded the legislation for- g U.S. military operations etnam. believe this is being looked he responded.

namese Relics Found

NG KONG, Nov. 30 (Reu- —North Vietnamese archae- ts have unearthed 6,000-year- pottery and stone artifacts the early Ha Long culture ang Ninh province near the border, the North Vietnam agency reported.

Soon after the defense secretary met with newsmen at the Pentagon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger told newsmen that the War Powers Act was being studied "to see that the policies that are pursued will be consistent with the intentions of the Congress."

After appearing at a closed meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on European affairs, Mr. Kissinger said he told the committee that the views of his legal staff on the war-powers law would be reported to the committee.

The Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark., said he did not believe the war-powers legislation superseded the measure precluding further U.S. involvement in Indochina.

But Sen. Fulbright said that Secretary Kissinger assured the committee that "any significant change in foreign policy will be reported to Congress in advance."

Mr. Schlesinger said he believed that President Nixon would have to seek congressional authority to undertake any new American military operations in Indochina, in view of the war-powers legislation.

Saigon has said it expected the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong to mount a broad offensive against South Vietnam when the dry season came. The Indochina dry season usually starts in late December and lasts about six months.

Several senators, interviewed by The Times, said they believed the ban on new U.S. operations would stand up in court and, moreover, that the political situation would make it virtually impossible for the President to send U.S. forces back into combat in Southeast Asia without Senate approval.

Saigon Seeks New F-5s

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Knowledgeable South Vietnamese Air Force officials said they were convinced that the United States will soon begin replacing government F-5 fighter-bombers destroyed since the ceasefire with faster, more maneuverable models of the supersonic planes.

The officials said that the first three or four new planes were expected before the end of this year and that a total of 100 of them were expected by the end of 1974. The officials said the replacement program would not be a violation of the cease-fire agreement.

In Washington a Defense Department spokesman said today that the Pentagon was reviewing South Vietnamese requests for planes but no decision had been reached.

Jaworski Gets Milk Records Barred to Cox

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The Justice Department has turned over to the office of special prosecutor Leon Jaworski documents on milk industry contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign. The department previously had refused, on orders from the White House, to give the documents to former special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

A Justice Department official disclosed that the White House had waived the claim of executive privilege which it had invoked to deny the materials to Mr. Cox.

The official declined to describe the contents of the documents, saying that the White House still claimed executive privilege over them in other litigation involving the government and the dairy industry. He would only say that they did not include White House tape recordings.

Believed to Be Memos

Lawyers familiar with the case said that the documents probably contained a series of internal White House memoranda relating to large campaign contributions by several milk marketing cooperatives.

The Deputy Director of Communications for the White House, Kenneth W. Clawson, when asked about the decision, said he did not know why the executive privilege was waived for Mr. Jaworski and not for Mr. Cox.

"Just say we pledged our cooperation to Mr. Jaworski and this is an indication of that cooperation," Mr. Clawson said.

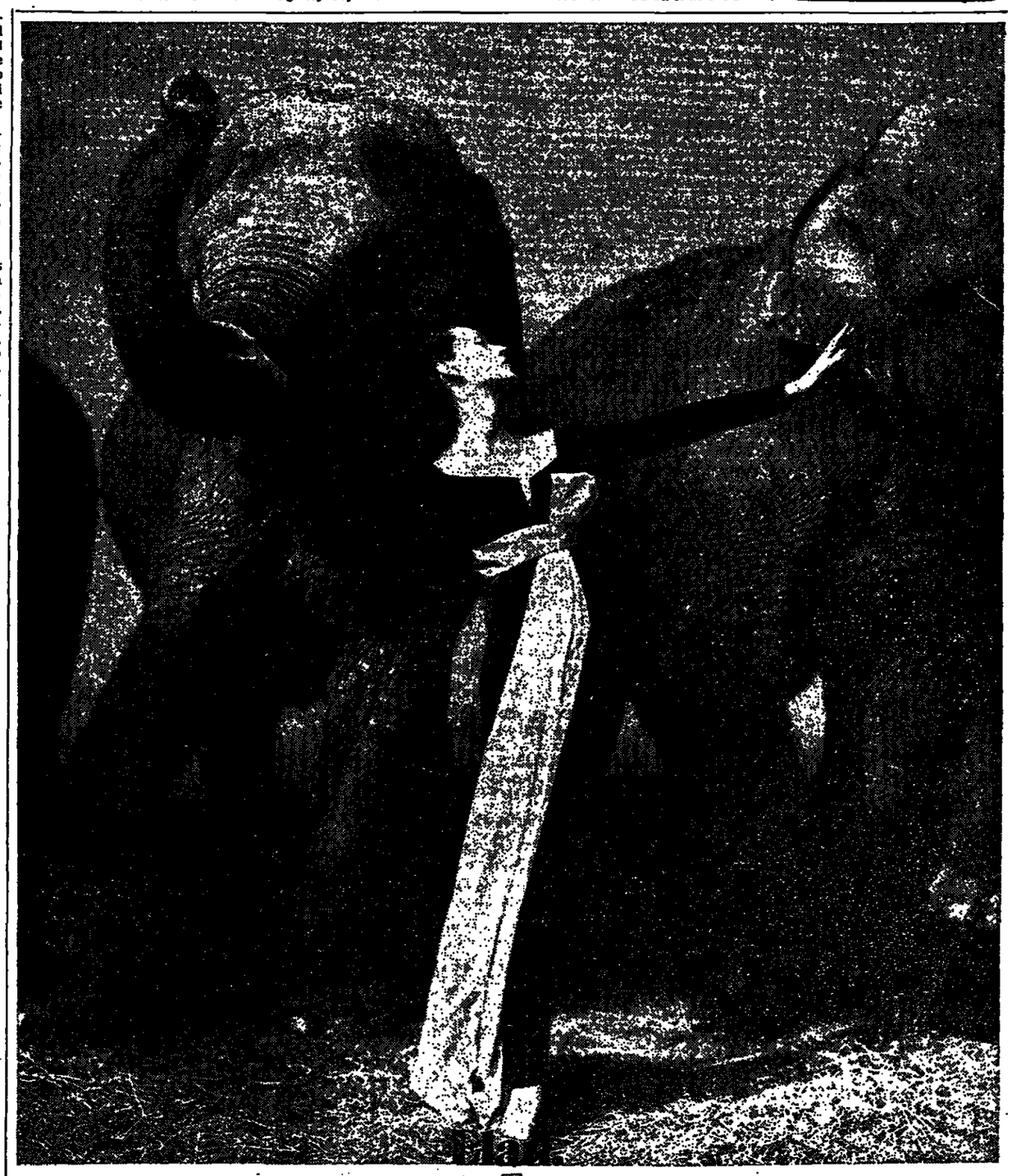
The White House had earlier promised cooperation with Mr Cox, before Mr. Cox was dismissed.

51% in America Found to Believe In Flying Saucers

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 30 (AP).—A majority of Americans, 51 percent, believe unidentified flying objects are real and 11 percent claim to have seen so-called "flying saucers," the latest Gallup Poll reports.

The survey, taken Nov. 2-5, showed the number who said they had seen a UFO has more than doubled since a similar 1966 poll and those who believed in intelligent life on other planets has grown from 34 to 46 percent.

The Gallup organization said its survey of 1,550 persons showed UFO sightings were not confined to any population group. For example, college-educated persons were as likely to say they had seen one as those with less education.



Richard Avedon has it. So does this classic picture he took of the celebrated fashion model Dovima. Not to mention her Dior gown. And of course, Asahi Pentax has *élan* as well - great dash and verve. And a style all its own. So much, in fact, that amateur and professional photographers everywhere have made Asahi Pentax their favorite 35 mm SLR camera : it's the best-seller all over the world.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Stabilize the Dollar?

The top financial officials of the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Japan holed up last weekend in a château south of Tours in the Loire Valley for secret talks on monetary matters. Precisely what they decided—if anything—remains a secret, although Secretary of the Treasury Shultz has disclosed that their discussions ranged over long-term reform of the world monetary system, the energy crisis and the dollar's recovery in value on foreign exchange markets.

That rise in the dollar's value seems likely to continue, thanks to the strengthening of the U.S. balance of trade and payments. New figures show that the United States scored another big trade surplus in October, and is moving closer to its first annual surplus in three years.

The stronger American trade and payments position is due in large measure to the competitive advantage this country gained by the two formal devaluations of the dollar in 1971 and earlier this year, together with the further cut in its exchange rate through market action as the dollar floated downward.

Now that the dollar has recovered nearly to its February 1973 level, when the second devaluation occurred, Secretary Shultz says he would welcome action by the European countries to "cap the dollar" at about its present value. Preventing a further rise in the dollar's value now would tend to keep the United States surplus in trade and payments growing, a trend which was the principal object of the dollar's earlier devaluation and which the United States is not ready to check.

The European countries and Japan have reasons of their own for stabilizing the dollar at its present level, apart from their desire to return to stable exchange rates. In view of the intense world inflation and the shortages brought on by the Arab oil embargo, a dollar held to the present rate makes American exports cheap for foreigners and discourages the United States from buying scarce resources from abroad. Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin has correctly pointed out that the converse is true for the United States—a dollar held below its present market value would exacerbate American inflation and shortages.

On balance, it would seem to make more sense for the United States to let the dollar continue to reflect supply and demand in the marketplace, rather than to return formally, in these turbulent times, to fixed rates that would only give speculators easy targets to shoot at. International currency operations to stabilize the rate structure should be part of broader understandings on trade and capital movements. Such understandings among the Western powers have been made all the more urgent by the extreme strains caused by the Arab squeeze on oil, and the massive increase in Arab liquid capital holdings that is now developing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Take-Over in Greece

In Greece, former Col. George Papadopoulos, who took power by coup in 1967, has been removed by coup, and without lamentation. As is the style of military take-overs everywhere, the new officers promise to banish "anarchy, chaos and vandalism" and to install "tranquility and unity." Some observers in Athens believe the new clique acted out of fear that Mr. Papadopoulos did indeed mean to proceed to parliamentary elections next year as he had promised, despite the recent popular protests against his rule. Other observers believe he was ousted because his panicky violent manner of putting down those protests had given military rule a bad name. No doubt other explanations will be forthcoming.

How indeed does dictatorship turn back into a democracy? In the Greek case, Mr. Papadopoulos had offered a gradual process of "normalization." But many center and center-left politicians decried his offer as a sham intended only to apply a facade of parliamentarianism. And officers on the right evidently opposed the offer as an invitation to "anarchy." Not for the first time or in the first place, left and right joined in an effective tactical alliance to undercut formation of a consensus in the middle. Unhappily, there can be no guarantee that the same tendency to polarization will not undo any initiative which the new generals may launch to return to civilian rule. It will take great skill by the politicians and great forbearance by the military to bring about that "government of national unity" which is every decent Greek's idea of a halfway house on the way back to parliamentary government.

The American position, already acute, becomes more so with each new convolution in Athens. There is no reason to credit the fresh accusation of professional anti-Americans like Andreas Papandreou, who blames the CIA for the latest coup. The fact is that many Greeks believe the continuance, if not the coming, of military government in Athens is the result of the support tendered by the United States to serve a policy that places the requirements of strategic rivalry with the Soviet Union over the democratic values of the West. The new coup may, nonetheless, offer Washington an opportunity that was not available earlier; Mr. Nixon, after all, inherited the Papadopoulos government, he did not create it. Why should not the United States say that it is suspending any further consolidation of its relations with Greece until it sees what steps the new generals are taking to restore parliamentary rule?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hesitant House

So many of the Nixon administration scandals have revolved about campaign money, laundered and unlaundered, that Congress has a rare opportunity to assert moral leadership on a crucial issue. The House has already come perilously close to spurning that opportunity and it may still do so—imminently and to its shame.

Had the House leadership had its way, Senate legislation for public financing of federal campaigns would have been put down without a vote. Speaker Albert and strategic figures in the Rules and Ways and Means Committees were ready and determined to kill the Senate proposal as a nongermane amendment to another bill.

Indications from Capitol Hill are that the most strenuous objections by rebellious members forced a compromise. Under it, the House was to vote the plan down tentatively, as it now has; the next step is for the Senate to send it back in a form applicable to presidential campaigns only.

Few will be taken in by the pretense of House leaders that they were concerned only with the amendment's germaneness, a consideration they have often ignored. The real hurdle, one strongly suspects, was the familiar disinclination of congressmen to assure potential rivals of the money required to challenge an incumbent.

Whatever revision the Senate now makes, public financing of campaigns for Congress is probably not an immediate prospect. But there is still a chance that presidents will be prevented from ever again being elected by grace of rich friends or corporate favor-seekers. House leaders have expressed a willingness to go that far.

If the distinction they make between executive and legislative candidates may open them to the charge of hypocrisy, that is a price they must now expect to pay. One consolation for the electorate is that it is presidential contests, not those for House seats, in which costs run to astronomical sums and invite the staggering sort of corruption symbolized by Watergate.

If the House will not free itself from the pressure of private money, the least it can do is to help free the country from such pressures on the President. Unlike charity, reform need not begin at home; it can start in the neighborhood and work inward.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Breshnev in India

During his five-day visit to India Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, has lost no opportunity of urging a "collective security" system for Asia. Russia has been advocating this in one form or another for years but has so far met with a distinctly cool response. In some countries, notably Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore, the reactions have been positively hostile.

In their case the main reason for opposing it has been that they saw it as a move directed against China. In this, of course, they are quite correct.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 1, 1898

VIENNA—The jubilee of the Emperor Franz Josef, which will be celebrated on Friday, is beginning to excite the attention of the entire country. The intention of His Majesty was to avoid all festivities and only mark the event by charitable efforts which would correspond with the 30 million florins already expended upon benevolent purposes by public institutions and corporations aided by the government.

Fifty Years Ago

December 1, 1923

CHICAGO—Irene Castle, the dancer, widow of Vernon Castle, who was killed in an aviation accident during the war, was married to Frederic McLaughlin at his home here last Wednesday night in the presence of a few intimate friends, so it became known today. It is the second marriage for Mr. McLaughlin and the third for Miss Castle, who gave her age as 28. Mr. McLaughlin is 45.



'—And Then, After That—'

Another Kind of Hegemony

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—The foreign policy of People's China is deliberately oriented toward the third world of developing nations among which the Chinese include themselves. It is a mistake to think that, simply because relations with Moscow have soured, Peking now looks upon the United States as an amiable big brother.

China isn't lining up with anyone. Its experience with Russia was enough. Today it opposes the "imperialism" of both superpowers even if America is currently regarded as the lesser of two evils. But Peking is not for international balance—especially a balance fixed by the superpowers for their convenience.

The Third World is different. China goes out of its way to promise that catch-all of poor countries it will never seek hegemony—the crime attributed to Washington and Moscow—and that it will do all it can to support underdeveloped nations.

China made a play for Third World support last decade and lost out—in Africa and much of Asia. But it has since been reviving the attempt less flamboyantly and has started to make appreciable inroads while the Soviet Union and the United States are losing headway.

Leverage

Russia sacrificed huge foreign investments with only partial recompense. Its position in Chile and Indonesia was smashed; its future in Cuba and India remains uncertain. For its part, the United States has lost ground in South America, South Asia and Africa.

Whatever ultimately happens in the Middle East and its crucial hold on industrial energy supplies, the Third World is increasingly conscious of its own blackmail potential. It sees it could confiscate Western investments and repudiate debts with little fear of retribution. Moreover, if it ever manages to unite on a broader basis, it could play Europe, Japan and the United States against each other with devastating effect.

But not China. As an autarky with modest and long-range aspirations, the People's Republic depends little on the Third World for raw materials or markets while, as a fairly large aid-giver, it can help satisfy the Third World's need for outside help.

Freedom has brought little tangible beyond psychological satisfaction to most former colonies. Poverty, illiteracy and instability spread; the gap between underdeveloped lands and wealthy nations increases. The big exception, in a relative sense, is China. There literacy, both absolute and relative (unlike India) improves; national pride advances. The national living standard has mounted without external aid.

The principal help China can provide the Third Worl is its own example. There is an old saying: "Give a Chinese a fish and he'll eat for a day; teach him to fish and he'll eat for life." After many false starts, China is learning how to fish.

Accomplishment

It has eliminated venereal disease, cut down on flies and mosquitoes, ended prostitution, brought about full employment (at a sacrifice of potential per capita productivity), stimulated massive reforestation and, by disciplined mass effort, rolled back deserts. There is no energy problem because there are few cars and most people ride bicycles; yet they have ridden them into the nuclear-missile age.

China's road to self-improvement has much to offer other lands. Its land-reclamation program is more valid for backward Turkey than Russia's or America's. The classless, sexless egalitarian garb of the People's Republic should attract India, with its economic and social caste traditions.

Remembering that the Third World contains most of the earth's population and acreage, the eventual importance of Peking's elected role could be immense. Statistically, however, China's method may not seem appealing.

Japan has the largest food-grain yield per acre (about 4,500 pounds) although it requires 87 workers to provide this. The United States, fourth in per acre yield, nevertheless produces 3,050 pounds with only one worker. China isn't even on the list of the first ten (nor is Russia). But with 80 percent of its land still not arable, China has the world's largest labor reservoir (most of its 800 million population) and has solved its critical food shortage.

Peking has been right to opt out of the contemporary superpower race. It stands no chance of achieving any sort of hegemony this century. It probably even falls behind nonnuclear Japan.

But by opting into the race for Third World leadership, it may achieve another kind of hegemony in the 21st century—leadership of 80 percent of the earth's people. And in the effort it is already undercutting Soviet influence, a fact that doesn't exactly please Moscow.

Letters

The Attack on Nixon

A prominent Swiss businessman whom I met asked eventually "What do you think of Mr. Nixon?" Before I could answer, he said: "Perhaps I should tell you my views first. He is a strong and capable man whom I admire."

Any indiscretions in the sordid world of politics are lamentable, and my own philosophy is to reward the just and punish the unjust. Spying in the Watergate, with subsequent lies and distortions, is reprehensible, but not high crime.

Sensationalism and constant attack in the press will not drive our President from office, but rather serve to weaken our image abroad. Our enemies prosper while we grow weak. Let's wash our dirty linen, but not more publicly than the situation deserves.

As the wise merchant told me, "A United Europe under France will not prosper long. A pity they resent the help in two wars and after, and do not recognize that U.S. motives were truly altruistic in the Marshall era. Without agreeing with all U.S. policies, most Europeans realize that many of our interests coincide. The present self-flagellation in America weakens not only your country, but most of the West."

WILLIAM R. LANDA.
Braine-L'Alleud, Belgium.

Guinea-Bissau

The propaganda phantom called "Republic of Guinea-Bissau" is actually the bizarre brainchild of the Soviet Union mated with Cuba, midwifed by Algeria, godfathered by the Republic of Guinea, diapered by Senegal, and nursed by a motley misguided conglomeration of 70 Communist cohorts and naive nations that have been coerced or humbugged into formally recognizing it.

This latest fiasco of rampant international ignorance is truly a fickle fiction. How can a country legally exist that has no permanent territory, no populace, and no viable government?

Indeed, this clever Communist-African bloc political play—probably presaging intensification of imported insurgency tactics against Portuguese Guinea—represents not the birth of a nation but a shameful miscarriage!

LE ROY MIGRA.
Estoril, Portugal.

Rationing in U.S.

Politics and Gasoline

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The main reason that America did not face gas rationing last week was that the politicians were afraid to put it into effect.

Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, told the House the other day that "any member (of Congress) who votes for rationing of gasoline is asking to stay home after the next election."

An amendment by Sen. Floyd Haskell, D., Colo., to require gas rationing by next Jan. 15 was killed in the Senate, when the senators up for re-election next year voted overwhelmingly (19-10) against it.

President Nixon, who has in the past advertised his unwillingness to "do the easy thing," this time is doing so. He is ignoring the advice of his energy advisers and hoping that half-measures will get us by without the tanks running dry.

Political Paranoia

All this political paranoia is based on the "horrible experience" of World War II rationing, which, it turns out, hardly anyone remembers. Even John Love, the President's energy adviser and an advocate of rationing, confessed the other day that he had been too busy to research what happened back in the 1940s. When Love said that, the thought occurred that a patriotic reporter could do the research for him. I figured I could take on the job as well as anyone, since I was around at the time (though a mite too young to be personally concerned with gas rationing) and have no work more pressing these days than reading such delightful histories of the World War II home front as Richard R. Lingeman's 1970 book, "Don't You Know There's a War On?"

The first surprise was to learn that gas rationing did not begin until a full year after Pearl Harbor. Our maximum wartime hero, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, it seems, was just as chicken as today's politicians about taking away America's favorite plaything.

The big worry at the start of the war was that a rubber shortage might keep the Jeeps and tanks from rolling. But Harold Ickes, who was the John Love of his day, but sharper-tongued, somehow conned FDR into thinking that there was plenty of scrap rubber lying around and, therefore, no need for rationing tires or gasoline. Ickes's idea of setting a good example was to grab the rubber doormats from government buildings (including the White House) and ship them down to recycling centers to be made into tires. He made off with quite a few doormats, apparently, before the custodians caught up with him.

Even then, FDR was a reluctant dragon. Why, he asked his press conference one day, should the government in Washington tell a Texan with an oil well in his back yard that he couldn't drive to town?

This sort of nonsense lasted until December, 1942, when the President finally handed out the ration books. The average motorist was given two or three gallons a week; needy or [illegible] members of Congress and were given, X card[illegible] them to unlimited s[illegible]

Despite all the h[illegible] NYT. today's politicians [illegible]cker appears that ratio*n in France*. fective. Automob[illegible] cut in half in th[illegible] rationing plan wa[illegible]. The Oct. 5 And despite a blat[illegible] the actress involved widespr[illegible]t against the coupons and some[illegible] for the ac-ing, Lingeman sa[illegible] the desertion ficial estimates w[illegible]ssed because cent of the availa[illegible]uish custody plies moved thro[illegible]t the child channels. [illegible]o the person

He even tells a [illegible]ner."
one aspiring polit[illegible] newsroom of Keesport, Pa., poll[illegible] Tribune, Tom Faxon, contri[illegible] by Wednes-a good thing of rati[illegible] White had decided to r[illegible] councilman and devi[illegible]time. His liant strategy to win t[illegible] expected of potential voters," started writes. "Every day [illegible] desk around a local gas sta[illegible] in the asked each motorist who s[illegible] by if he would care to don[illegible] his spare coupons to enable him to use his car for campaigning. Most people were generous, and he daily accumulated a fair number of coupons. That night, he went about his election district, distributing the coupons to the voters."

Self-Starters

What we need today are more self-starter politicians like Faxon, and fewer of the hesitant hand-wringers who now dominate both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

There are some honest men—like John Love and Sen. Henry Jackson—who are telling it like it is on the energy crisis. But they are being drowned out by the equivocators, who, as the old Boston saying goes, wouldn't tell you if your coat was on fire.

The same people who couldn't see Watergate as an issue last fall can't see the energy crisis for what it is this fall. Once again, the price of their failure will be national cynicism and disillusionment.

Personalizing the President

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—As Watergate troubles thicken, President Nixon tends more and more to personalize his office. It's not just that his individual traits become increasingly evident.

More important, to a larger and larger degree, major national and international matters are treated as facets of the Nixon autobiography. That means the country is passing through a dicy period in which normally manageable problems can be transformed by ego involvement into grave perils.

The characteristic feature of Mr. Nixon's first term was the impersonal nature of his presidency. He held himself aloof from the public. He surrounded himself with men who, except for Henry Kissinger, were faceless beings unknown for anything except loyalty to Mr. Nixon.

The staff of unknowns drained power from the cabinet, which also became increasingly bloodless. A working principle of the staff, indeed, was to prevent face-to-face encounters between the President and cabinet figures identified with particular policies. By the use of so-called option papers, the President was even saved the task of making explicit choices between competing departments.

Staff Shattered

Watergate has shattered the original staff. The most prestigious newcomers to the White House staff—notably former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird—are more interested in the institution of the presidency and the future of the Republican party than in Mr. Nixon. Even his personal chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, remarked the other day, in an interview with Laurence Stern of The Washington Post, that he hoped the Watergate counterattack would restore confidence in the "office of the presidency."

In these conditions, the real Nixon has more and more been obliged to come front and center. Practically everybody has noticed the nonsynchronization between words and gestures—as when he speaks of the whole world and cups his hands as if it were no larger than a dried pea. A nationwide TV audience heard him refer, by mistake, to his former staff members as "guilty until I have evidence that they are not guilty."

But these are mere bagatelles compared to the injection of self into major developments. The most serious case in point was the alert which the President ordered in the last week of October after receiving what was evidently a very tough note from the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

In discussing that episode at his news conference of Oct. 26, the President three times made it a personal issue. Thus in one of his comments, Mr. Nixon said: "Because I had a basis of communication with Mr. Brezhnev, we not only avoided a confrontation, but we moved a great step toward real peace in the Middle East."

Similarly, with respect to gas rationing as a way to ease the energy crisis, he injected the personal note. The President was asked about the possibility of rationing at his meeting with the Associated Press managing editors at Disney World on Nov. 17.

"I was once in OPA," Mr. Nixon said, as he began his response. There followed a couple of hundred words about the rationing under the Office of Price Administration in the early stages of World War II. That led to the conclusion that gas rationing would be "something the American people would resent very, very much."

Back in '53

Before that, when the issue of a boycott by the oil-producing countries was raised, Mr. Nixon came up with another piece of personal reminiscence. At his news conference of Sept. 5, he made reference to an episode which occurred back in 1953, when he was Vice-President, and Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran was trying to operate a nationalized oil industry. The President said: "Oil without a market, as Dr. Mossadegh learned many, many years ago, does not do a country much good."

Many other examples, in particular comments about this country's European allies, could be cited. But the point does not need to be labored. Watergate has forced Mr. Nixon into the open, warts and all. He now tends to judge even large and complex matters by standards of intensely personal experience. These standards are often not germane, and they can lead us all astray if not worse. So while there can be no backing down from Watergate, it does seem that the sooner Mr. Nixon can be prevailed upon to step down, the better for everybody.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Attached to Debt-Ceiling Bill

White House Warns of Veto Over Campaign Fund Rider

By Spencer Rich and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP).—Key White House spokesmen today warned that they will recommend a presidential veto of the debt-ceiling bill unless the Senate drops a revolutionary amendment to finance presidential election campaigns from the U.S. Treasury.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R., Utah, reported to senators yesterday that Treasury Secretary George Shultz and presidential adviser Melvin R. Laird had both told him they would strongly recommend a veto of the debt bill if any part of the Senate's campaign financing amendment survives.

A top White House-Senate liaison man, Tom Korologos said yesterday: "We want a clean debt ceiling bill without a campaign provision. There will be veto recommendations from all over the lot if one is included."

Yesterday, the House rejected the Senate-passed version of the bill.

House and Senate Democratic leaders, after a meeting yesterday, said they had agreed to support a compromise version of the Senate campaign provision, covering presidential campaigns but dropping financing provisions for Senate and House campaigns, because key House members oppose passing them without further study.

The compromise went to the House and Senate floors today.

Sen. James B. Allen, D., Ala., told the Senate today he intends to talk until midnight if necessary to block congressional action on a compromise plan for public financing of presidential campaigns, the AP reported.

Following Sen. Allen's threat, the Senate voted 59 to 28 to hold a Sunday session. It would be the first Sunday session since March 3, 1861.

The current $465 billion federal limit automatically drops to $400 billion today. Both the House and the Senate have approved a bill raising it to $475.7 billion until next June 30.

However, the Senate, in passing the bill last Tuesday, tacked on a ground-breaking campaign amendment with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and minority leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., as the two chief sponsors. It sets up a new system financing both presidential and congressional election campaigns entirely from the public treasury.

The amendment is designed to end the dependence of major candidates on moneyed interests who then seek favors in return for financial support.

The key provisions grant the presidential nominees of the major parties 15 cents for each eligible voter in the country, out of the U.S. Treasury, to run their general election campaigns. This total would amount to $21 million for each nominee. It would be all they could spend. Added private contributions would be forbidden. In presidential primaries, candidates would receive subsidies to supplement private receipts.

The bill also provides from the Treasury 15 cents for each eligible voter or $175,000, whichever is greater, for Senate nominees of the major parties, and 15 cents or $90,000 for House nominees. Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., strongly supports the presidential provisions.

Yesterday, the House, by a 347-to-54 vote, stripped all these provisions from the bill and returned it to the Senate. Such key House figures as Wayne Hays, D., Ohio, chairman of the House Administration Committee, and Al Ullman, D., Ore., acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, argued that the congressional campaign provisions and perhaps the presidential ones too should not be included in the debt-ceiling bill and should be dropped until Rep. Hays's committee brings out a comprehensive election reform measure in February.

U.S., Russia Plan a Swap of Scientists

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (UPD).—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to begin the first major exchange of scientists between the two countries next year.

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, science adviser to President Nixon, and Deputy Premier V. A. Kirillin announced the agreement after a three-day meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

"We have started a stream of scientists going to each country, scientist to scientist, engineer to engineer, technologist to technologist," Mr. Stever told a news conference.

He said several hundred American scientists may come here in 1974 under the program. Other commission members estimated that 500 from the United States would come.

Fewer Russians

Dr. Kirillin, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, declined to give an immediate. Until now, commission members said, the Russians have sent fewer scientists to the United States than the Americans have sent here.

The scientific cooperation between the two countries was agreed upon during Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow in 1972. Mr. Stever expressed dissatisfaction at the outcome of the meeting Wednesday at the pace of cooperation so far.

But he and Mr. Kirillin agreed privately that they had overcome a number of problems and were ready to carry cooperation to the laboratory level for the first time and on a large scale. The program calls for joint research in energy, water resources, chemical catalysis, computers and other fields.

The two sides said they had worked out an agreement safeguarding scientific patents in each country. American sources said the patents agreement was reached after initial resistance from the Soviet side.

In answer to a question, Mr. Stever said the commission did not discuss the question of the arrest of Soviet nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and other scientists to travel freely.

Dr. Sakharov, credited with developing the Soviet hydrogen bomb and a leader of the Soviet dissident movement, said yesterday he had been planned to seek permission to visit the United States and lecture at Princeton Univer-

Clashes in Seoul Disrupt Third Day

SEOUL, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—South Korean police fired tear gas at several hundred students who tried to break out of their campuses here today to stage street marches denouncing alleged government suppression of civil and academic freedom.

It was the clashes between police and students broke out for the third day running, reporters on the national daily newspaper, Dong Ailbo, went on a one-day strike. But the evening paper appeared as usual.

The reporters, backed by colleagues on affiliated radio and television stations, put out a statement pledging to reject "any kind of pressure brought to bear on the press and journalists." The press and radio stations continued striking.

Kissinger Sets Up Scholarship Fund With Nobel Prize

OSLO, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in a letter to the Norwegian Nobel Committee, tonight announced that he had established a $67,500 scholarship fund for children of American servicemen killed or missing in action in Indochina.

The sum is his share of the $115,000 Nobel Peace Price awarded jointly this year to Mr. Kissinger and to Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

Mr. Kissinger said in his letter: "The Vietnam war was the cause of so much anguish the world over that any part I may have played in ending that war is its own reward.

"Therefore, in this particular instance, I believe that the prize is its own justification: recognition for having contributed to the cause of peace is far more gratifying that any remuneration."

Mr. Kissinger said again that he regretted he could not be present at the Nobel award ceremony in Oslo Dec. 10.



United Press International.

SPILLED MILK—Roman distributor emptying his milk tanks in protest against the government's price freeze.

Food Makers, Truckers Strike Adds to Oil-Short Italy's Woes

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP).—A strike by food producers and truck owners today left most food stores in Italy short of pasta and other staple foods such as sugar, salt and canned tomatoes.

At the same time, a protest by fishermen drastically cut supplies of fresh fish.

One-third of the nation's gasoline stations were closed down for lack of supplies. And in Rome, there was a shortage of milk.

Thus, Italians, who are getting ready for a Sunday driving ban and stern restrictions on heating and entertainments, were feeling the pinch of austerity on their eating habits, too. "At home cold, and on a diet," is how Rome's Giornale d'Italia visualized Sunday for Italians.

Meanwhile, Italians attempted to hoard available stocks of pasta following a nationwide boycott by pasta makers. Pasta producers halted deliveries yesterday to protest a four-month price freeze.

Truck owners seeking higher earnings have slowed down deliveries of goods they consider as not profitable enough. These include sugar, salt, rice, canned tomatoes and cooking oil.

Worse Next Week

The situation is bound to grow worse next week when truck owners halt all deliveries in a three-day nationwide stoppage starting Monday. They are seeking government approval for various benefits which, they said, truck owners in other European community countries already enjoy.

Truck transports were also slowed down by a shortage of diesel fuel. Many trucks were reported stranded on the superhighways for lack of fuel. A long line of stranded trucks clogged the Superhighway of the Sun between Florence and Bologna.

A majority of fishing boats have lain idle in ports in the past few days with fishermen urging the government to grant them lower rates on fuel.

With oil companies strictly rationing supplies, about 30 percent of Italian gasoline stations remained closed.

In Rome, the number was put at 60 percent. Most of those open belonged to Agip, Italy's state-owned oil company which is under government orders to keep supplies normal.

In Rome, milk producers halted deliveries to the city-owned dairy indefinitely. They, too, are protesting the price freeze, and said they would rather spill their milk on the ground—and in at least one case, they did—than sell at a loss. Milk prices are set locally. In Rome, they are lower than in most Italian cities.

Saigon Says Reds Lose 114 In New Fights

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The Communists have lost 114 men killed in the latest fighting throughout South Vietnam's four military districts, the South Vietnamese military command claimed today.

Government casualties were put at nine dead and 85 wounded in the clashes between dawn yesterday and noon today.

The Viet Cong suffered their heaviest casualties in the Mekong Delta, where both sides have been trying to win control of the rice crop now ready for harvest. They had 42 men killed in a battle in Chuong Thien Province, about 130 miles southwest of Saigon, the command said.

In the Central Highlands, ranger elements near Dak Song outpost, recaptured by government troops two days ago, came under attack yesterday. They lost one dead and eight wounded, the command said, while 24 Communist soldiers were killed.

Five South Vietnamese Army men were killed and 36 wounded in a Communist shelling attack in An Xuyen Province, 125 miles southwest of Saigon.

Strategic Town Taken

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Communist-led insurgents today captured Vihear Suor, a strategic town guarding the eastern approaches to the Cambodian capital, the military high command announced.

It said that of about 400 government troops in Vihear Suor, 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, only 100 succeeded in withdrawing before the town fell.

The remaining 300 soldiers were missing, the command said.

Vihear Suor is the third important government position to fall to the insurgents this month after Tram Khnar and Sran, 27 miles south and southwest of here.

Hanoi Accuses U.S.

HONG KONG, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government today accused the United States of maintaining more than 24,000 military personnel in South Vietnam disguised as civilians.

Hanoi said that this was a violation of the Paris truce accord.

6 De Luxe Call Girls Arrested in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The police said yesterday they had smashed a $500,000-a-year call-girl ring with the arrest of six women in a motel in the Chicago suburb of Oak Lawn.

The ring catered for businessmen able to pay the fee of $300 a night, the police said. Six women, aged between 18 and 36, were charged with prostitution and released on bail of $1,000 each. Undercover agents posed as wealthy visitors and collected references from businessmen who knew about the ring. The ring demanded three references before it would accept a new client.

White Army Officer Sent to Post

Chile Reportedly Rejected a Black as Military Attaché of U.S.

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP).—The reported rejection by the Chilean government of a black U.S. Army colonel to serve as a military attaché in that country has touched off a flap involving the Army, Defense Department and State Department.

According to Capitol Hill and Pentagon sources, Col. T. M. Gafford was recommended by the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to take an Army attaché post with the U.S. military mission in Chile.

However, a subsequent message to Washington from the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama—Gen. William B. Rosson—reported that Chile had turned Col. Gafford down.

The message said, according to informants, that Gen. Rosson's command had been informed by the U.S. team in Chile that Col. Gafford was not acceptable to the Chilean government because of their racial policies.

Check in Washington

When word of the situation reached a number of Pentagon offices, some senior military and civilian officials tried to find out if the Chilean government had in fact expressed these reservations, or whether someone in the U.S. Embassy or military mission thought it wasn't a good idea for some reason to send a black officer.

In response to inquiries, the Pentagon late yesterday would only confirm that "the U.S. mission dispatched the message declining the nomination" of Col. Gafford. The spokesman also confirmed that a white officer had been sent to Chile.

Chilean Is Skeptical

A political officer at the Chilean Embassy in Washington, asked about the incident yesterday, said it was the first he had heard about it, and that he felt certain the information was inaccurate because his government does not have anti-black policies.

The situation has angered the small number of military and civilian officers who know about it.

"If it is the country that said they didn't want him," said one official, "then the State Department has an obligation to stand fast and tell them we don't recognize that kind of stuff. The colonel is a representative of the U.S. government, and we even got South Africa to accept a black American diplomat."

After the Chilean incident, Col. Gafford was recommended to serve in Colombia, and after initially accepting the recommendation but before Col. Gafford arrived, sources say, the Colombians decided they would rather keep their incumbent attaché, a white officer, supposedly on the grounds that he had the military specialty of most interest.

But these sources say the Army assures them that the current officer serving in Colombia will be brought back, and that another black officer with the specialty required will be recommended.

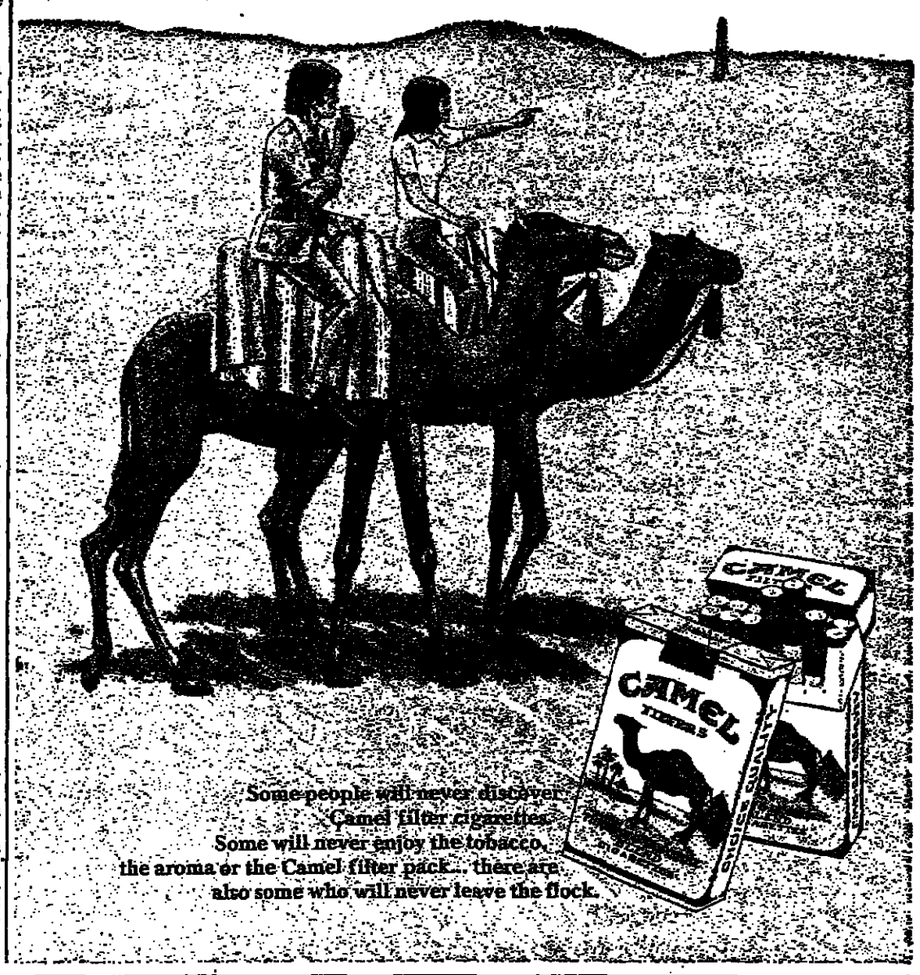
Meanwhile, the United States has offered to allow foreign refugees stranded in Chile after the September military coup to immigrate to the United States under a special "parole" arrangement allowing them to bypass certain immigration restrictions.

The U.S. offer was made to the UN High Commission for Refugees more than one month ago, but so far fewer than 30 persons have applied to come to the United States. This is a tiny proportion of the estimated 3,000 foreigners, mainly from other Latin American countries, believed to have taken refuge in embassies, private homes and several "safe havens" set up in Chile by the UN refugee office.

Heroin Seized in Rome

FRANKFURT, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Five kilograms of heroin destined for the West German market and valued at 1.2 million marks have been discovered in Rome's main railroad station, a Frankfurt police spokesman said today. Several persons, including six West Germans, have been arrested in connection with the seizure last night.

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It Is Deutschland Uber Alsace— Or So Some French Are Protesting

(Continued from Page 1)

ple shrugged off huge and growing German investment, put officially at 25 percent of the Alsace total. German investment bankers handling transactions talk instead of a staggering 40 percent.

It was when the nature of the invasion changed that Frenchmen remembered the Bismarck saying: "We are not going to conquer Alsace with cannons. We'll have to buy it piece by piece."

For it was acceptable if an occasional German manager built a villa near his French plant, also for German shoppers to unload D-marks in what for them are cheaper French supermarkets and stores. The protests started when Germans began to settle.

Evenings and weekends, incoming German traffic picks up. BMWs and Audis from the Saar take German weekenders to their cottages in the forest and lakeland of the northern Vosges, an area also attracting the interest of German vacation villages.

From Baden in the east, Mercedeses and Opels choke the streets of ancient Colmar and Friday through Sunday night there is not a room to be had between Strasbourg and Mulhouse; certainly not in the German-owned hotels which take in groups of walkers and other nature lovers. Still, this German influx is very good for French hotels and restaurants. "Will they accept our D-marks when we buy bottles of wine?" asked a German woman of her husband as they pulled up in the wine village of Ammerschwihr. Reply: "You bet they will."

Colonization

It is inland that the Germans are accused of colonization. There are blocks, clusters and rows of German-owned villas, farms and chalets on the slopes of the Munster and Kaysersberg valleys. This real estate boom results partly from restrictions on second homes in the Black Forest and the general lack of space in West Germany. It is also good business, even if the Germans pay more, 30 to 50 percent more, than a Frenchman. German banker Theo Blasius, deputy director of the Franco-German Bank in Strasbourg, said: "The Germans pay 300,000 francs for a property, knowing that it will be worth 500,000 francs in five to ten years. And don't forget that we get 170,000 francs for 100,000 D-marks nowadays compared with 125,000 five years ago. There's greater appreciation in France."

On the high, twisting road leading to the Gaschney ski slopes, the wife of a French farmer made a sweeping gesture which took in the whole of the opposite hillside, dotted with homes. *"Tous sont des Allemands,"* she said. "You'll find some of them ten to a hectare." The homes were either new chalets put up by a local firm covertly owned by a German or old farms converted by the newcomers.

Not Welcome

Down in Munster, the cheese town, one of the mayor's assistants said: "The French withdraw when it's known that Germans are in the market for a property." An estimated 30 percent of real-estate deals in the area now involve Germans and a Muhlbach schoolmistress claimed: "They hang around the post office trying to pick up information about houses for sale."

In neighboring areas and up in the Moselle the figure is put higher than 30 percent. Land prices have risen four times in six years and one specific complaint by the French is that young people, unable to afford the new property prices, are being forced to move into the cities.

Sarrebruck salesman Heinz Becker, weekending with four friends in the family chalet above Muhlbach, stated: "The *bauern* and the last cheesemaker from here were already moving out when we arrived. We love it here. It is unspoiled compared with Germany and one can really get back to nature."

Nearby, Oscar Schmidt, an auto dealer from Freiburg who has built a modern villa for weekends and eventual retirement, countered French accusations that the Germans import their own workmen for building transformations as well as German furniture, central heating equipment—even food. "I go to French restaurants and spend 60 francs and buy wine to take home as presents."

Mr. Becker has a two-and-a-half-hour drive to his French home, Mr. Schmidt a mere hour. In fact, Freiburg is so near and would-be purchasers so numerous that some French property is only advertised in the German press. And there is a secondary market uniquely between Germans.

The Schlössle

Secrecy was one cause of the storm over the sale of the *schlössle* overlooking Metzeral. In addition, it had been the home of the former mayor who had completely rebuilt Metzeral after the devastation of World War I. The sale to a Freiburg professor went through, but he has yet to take up residence, deterred perhaps by tales of the townspeople training binoculars on the distant house to catch the first sign of "l'Allemand."

The French-German fight over the Château of Kientzheim was even more bitter and finally required a judgment at the level of President Georges Pompidou and Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The ivy-covered residence had been promised by its owner, a baron, to the St. Etienne wine brotherhood which groups all the producers of Riesling, Gewurztraminer and Tokay. His heirs had different ideas and the chateau was sold to Alfred Töpfer, a millionaire Hamburg grain dealer and philanthropist whose passion is to launch foundations —named Goethe, Schweitzer or Töpfer—in German-speaking lands. The wine-growers, however, had too much clout (many of them were also settling old, pre-1918 scores when the local wine was taken to Germany for blending with Rhine whites).

Mayor Dopff said: "The chateau had been built by Count Schwendi, who first introduced Tokay wines to the region. It is a historic place for us. The whole region was up in arms when Töpfer bought it secretly. We took our case to the prefect, to the minister, to Pompidou and Brandt. Töpfer gave in, but charged us 50,000 francs for his phone bills during the dispute, another 50,000 for the change in exchange rate and more for other expenses. The chateau cost us double in the end." Mr. Töpfer was permitted to carry on his philanthropic activities in the region, however.

Fifteen towns in the valleys are to introduce tighter zoning laws to check indiscriminate building by Germans—or French. A new long-range "development plan" is being prepared by the Haut Rhin's agricultural department at Colmar.

"Our aim is to protect the hillsides and to bring some order to an anarchic situation," said an official.

Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and Development Minister Olivier Guichard have made it plain in recent speeches that there can be no ban on German investment and that government policy remains to encourage it.

Much of the new problem is emotional. The Germans think that the community of language will make things easier for them and fail to see that it is tactless to put up signs in German such as "Privat." Local people feel, as Muhlbach artist Roger Gruninger put it, "that the valleys will soon no longer be French." Increasingly the Germans are being called "Die Schwowa" (Swabians).

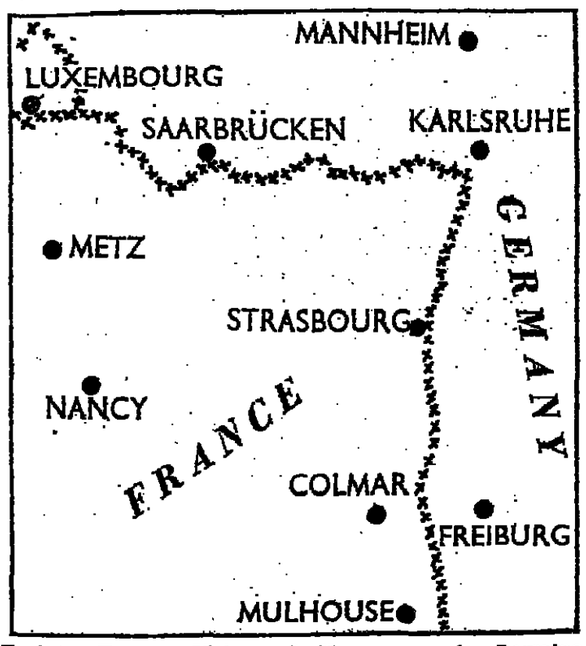
Attitudes

New attitudes rather than new laws are needed. Adrien Zeller, a young Reform party deputy, stated: "Alsatians are extremely sensitive about the defense of their own provincial image. Prime Minister Messmer told me he had a task force study the problem of German buying and the conclusion was that 'there is no solution'.

"We need an environment policy. For the Germans, Alsace is 'the south', a vacation area, but there is also a terrible lack of funds for our plan to protect the area by creating a 120,000-acre national park.

"There is another aspect of the problem. The Alsatian farmer has a very strong feeling of identity and is puzzled by enormous changes taking place around him.

"When he sees the Germans arriving here with their arrogance of people from the cities, their money, their big automobiles, all this irritates him. His land is his last recourse. If he sells it, he does so because he has no alternative, but his neighbor hates him."



Eastern France, Metz and Nancy are in Lorraine. Strasbourg is the capital of Alsace.

By Government Scientists

Infectious Hepatitis Virus Identified in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT). —Government scientists announced yesterday the first identification of the virus that causes infectious hepatitis, one of the most important known infectious diseases for which the causative agent has hitherto continued to elude science.

Infectious hepatitis is a liver disease. It afflicts at least 59,000 Americans a year, perhaps many more. While not commonly fatal, it can involve many weeks of debilitating illness.

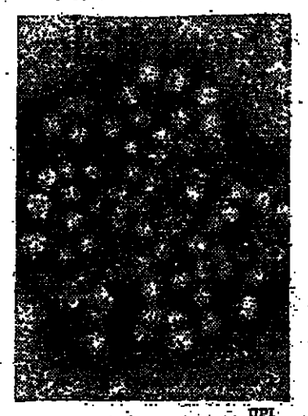
The successful identification, through electron microscope pictures, of the virus believed to cause the disease is expected to aid greatly in its study, understanding and diagnosis.

The scientists involved hope that their research will also contribute to the long-range objective of developing a vaccine or some other preventive measure against the illness.

A more certain prospect is that it will enlarge scientists' understanding of the true scope of infectious hepatitis and its total role in liver disease. Still to be answered, for example, is the question of what role, if any, infectious hepatitis plays in the development of chronic and incurable liver disease.

Different Disease

The pictures of the presumed virus of infectious hepatitis also show that it is physically distinct and different from the virus believed to cause serum hepatitis —a closely similar liver disease transmitted from person to person mainly through blood transfusions.



UPI

FIRST TIME—Photograph of virus that might cause infectious hepatitis.

In recent years it has become clear that the two diseases are caused by different viruses. Heretofore, however, knowledge of the difference has been based mainly on the evidence that infection with one does not confer immunity to the other.

Capture of the film of the image of the infectious hepatitis virus is to be reported in this week's issue of Science, the technical journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The authors of the report are Drs. Stephen M. Feinstone, Albert Z. Kapikian and Robert H. Purcell, of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The announcement, timed to the publication, was made yesterday at a news conference at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Cannot Be Grown

The virus had defied all efforts at identification. Furthermore, it could not and still cannot be grown in the laboratory in tissue culture.

Success in capturing the image of the virus on film came from using a technique called Immune Electron Microscopy, learned by Dr. Kapikian from Dr. J. D. Almeida, of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in London.

The term hepatitis simply means inflammation of the liver. Whether it is caused by the virus associated with the infectious type or that of serum hepatitis, the disease causes fever, nausea, physical weakness and jaundice. The illness and its effects may last for many weeks.

Infectious hepatitis is usually spread by direct contact or by contaminated drinking water or food. It is believed to be the usual cause of community outbreaks of hepatitis that may result from contamination of water supplies or shellfish.

One of the prime advantages of identifying the causative agent of both serum and infectious hepatitis is to see more clearly than has ever been possible before, how each fits into the total picture of liver disease. The new identification of the presumed virus of infectious hepatitis also should help doctors develop a way of testing efficacy of samples of the blood fraction gamma globulin to be used in hepatitis preventive for close contacts of patients who have the disease.

Three Poles Get Death For Wartime Killings

WARSAW, Nov. 30 (UPI).—A Warsaw court today sentenced three Polish men to death by hanging for committing murder while members of Nazi execution squads during World War II.

The three defendants were Wladyslaw Butkun, 57, a farmer, Jozef Miakiasz, 62, a factory worker, and Jan Borowski, 57, a musician. The prosecutors charged the three belonged to Nazi killer squads called "sonderkommando" and in the years 1941 to 1944 had murdered or helped to murder "numerous" inmates of a German concentration camp at Ponary, in what was then northeastern Poland. An estimated 100,000 people died at Ponary.

Sam Borodkin Dies, Toscanini Tympanist

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 30 (U —Private services are planned Russian-born tympanist Borodkin, 81, who died here Tuesday.

Called by Arturo Toscanini "best percussionist in the wo Mr. Borodkin came to the Un States, when he was 7 years His professional career starte 11 as a child prodigy on xylophone. He spent 32 years Toscanini and the New Philharmonic Orchestra another 14 years with the Symphony.

Rites Held in Japan For Victims of Fire

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Se of mourners today attended for the victims of Japan's department store fire. Kumam police found another body in burned-out eight-story buil raising the death toll to Another 100 persons were ed in the fire.

Buddhist priests condu brief and simple rites in ten in Kumamoto City, 550 southwest of Tokyo, a day the eight-hour blaze dest the Taiyo department store, cause of the fire is still determined.

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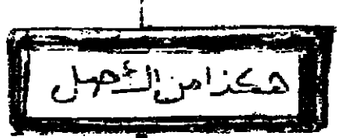
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هكذا من الأصل

First Data on Magnetic Field Of Jupiter Sent by Pioneer

By John Noble Wilford

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Nov. (NYT).—Pioneer-10, the first spacecraft to navigate the outer ar system, hurtled deep into e magnetic field of Jupiter last ht and found the field's reach ater than expected.

Scientists at the Ames Research nter here also learned that piter's mass is greater than had n estimated, giving the planet slightly stronger gravitational ll.

The 570-pound Pioneer-10 now scheduled to fly within 81,000 les of Jupiter at 9:24 p.m. EST nday, returning the first close-images of the largest planet the solar system.

The first scientific discoveries be gleaned from the space-ft's radioed data were re-ied by project scientists at a s conference. Ames Research nter is managing the Pioneer ssion for the National Aeronau-s and Space Administration.

"All spacecraft systems look y good," announced Robert C. manaker, the deputy project nager.

After a 22-month, 620-million-mile voyage from earth, Pioneer-10 penetrated Jupiter's sphere of influence Monday when it was 4.79 million miles from the planet's cloud tops.

The spacecraft's magnetometer —described as a "supercompass" because it measures the intensity as well as direction of magnetic lines—transmitted data yesterday suggesting to scientists that the planet's magnetic field is 40 times greater than the earth's and about twice as strong as predicted.

Although the scientists have yet to get a clear picture of the pattern of the magnetic field, Edward J. Smith of the Jet Propulsion Laboratories in Pasadena, Calif., said that if someone had a compass on Jupiter its needle would point south, not north.

"Jupiter's upside down, obviously," John H. Wolfe, the project scientist, quipped.

Mr. Smith explained that this reversal of magnetic directions "has to do with motions inside the planet." But he declined to make any inferences as to Jupiter's internal structure on the basis of any of the preliminary magnetic data.

Jupiter is the only planet in the solar system other than the earth known to have an intrinsic magnetic field and to have belts of radiation particles trapped and accelerated by such a field.

The imaging system on the spacecraft is capable of producing two-color images of Jupiter from electronic signals. Pioneer-10 has already returned 125 pictures of the planet as it moved in for its encounter. The resolution of the images at Pioneer's closest approach should be considerably better than any earth-based telescopic view.

Skylab Takes Photos

HOUSTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts today photographed currents of hot and cold air where storms are born. They aimed a camera with a powerful lens at squall fronts over the U.S. Great Lakes area and over the Atlantic Ocean in a study of storm formation and growth.

...iton Is Murdered In Virgin Isle Home

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin ...ands, Nov. 30 (AP).—A British ...downer was found stabbed to ...ath at his home today in the ...est in a series of violent kill-...s in the Virgin Islands, the ...lice said.

The dead man was identified ... Ian Victor Major, 54, who ...ved as an officer in the British ...arines during World War II ...d is also known for yachting ...loits. On the neighboring is-...d of St. Croix, 19 persons have ...n slain in the past 18 months.

...osmos-613 Launched

...OSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters).— ... Soviet Union today lauched ... 613th in its series of Cosmos ...ellites designed for space ex-...ation and research, the Tass ...ws agency reported. On ...nesday, Nos. 611 and 612 in ... series were orbited.



Associated Press.

A Far-Out Look at Britain

This photo was among those taken from Skylab space station, 270 miles up, just released in London. The recognizable coastal features include: the Wash (small indentation on coast at center right); the Thames Estuary (far right of picture); the Isle of Wight (light diamond shape off south coast at right); Portland Bill (small peninsula in center of south coast); Lyme Bay (large half moon shape on south coast); the Bristol Channel (large waterway at left of landmass); the North Sea is at the top, stretching away to the landmass of Europe, which is under a cloud. At bottom right is the English Channel, at left, the start of the Atlantic.

Peron Returns to Work

25 at Ford Quit Argentina After Threat

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Argentine President Juan Peron was back at work today after a nine-day illness as his government tackled a new wave of threats on the lives of foreign businessmen here.

New threats to kill Ford Motor Company executives prompted the company to fly 25 of its senior men, plus their families, out of the country within the last few days.

The government today pledged to step up security measures to protect foreign executives following the threats, from the FAP, a self-styled Peronist guerrilla organization.

Ford—the second foreign company here to fly out its senior executives—had already been the target this year of another left-wing guerrilla group.

President Peron, 78, has pledged strongarm tactics to wipe out guerrillas in Argentina.

But his recent illness—officially described as bronchial but understood to be a mild heart attack—gave rise to fears that he might not be able to carry out his pledge.

President Peron's first working session since he was taken ill was designed to calm fears about the state of his health, observers said.

While he was confined to his suburban home here, he cancelled a trip to neighboring Paraguay, scheduled for next Monday.

FAP, which prompted the Ford exodus, also claimed responsibility for the murder last week of American businessman John Swint, a managing director of a Ford subsidiary in the central city of Cordoba.

FAP issued a statement accusing Ford of "looting the country."

Last May Ford paid out $1-million in the form of hospital equipment after receiving threats from the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army.

ERP backed up its threats by killing a local Ford employee and wounding another.

Another U.S. company, Otis Elevator, received similar threats and moved its top executives and their families to Brazil.

Sturgis Guilty Of Auto Theft

MIAMI, Nov. 30 (AP).—Convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis was found guilty yesterday on federal charges of conspiracy and transportation of stolen automobiles to Mexico in 1968. Co-defendant Jerry Buchanan was also found guilty.

The jury continued deliberation on the fate of a third alleged conspirator, Max Gonzalez.

Sturgis, 48, of Miami, was one five men caught inside Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate building in June, 1972, and was sentenced last month to a one-to-four-year prison term.

In the car trial, government witness Robert Curtis testified he was twice ordered by Sturgis and Buchanan to travel from Mexico to Texas to rent cars and drive them across the border. The defense claimed the three were preparing an invasion of Cuba in 1968 and not operating a stolen car ring.

Panic Food Buying Reported by Austria

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Fears of food shortages because of the world energy crisis have caused one of the heaviest post-war waves of panic buying in Austria, officials here said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Trade Ministry said a "hysterical" rush on flour, sugar and rice had left shops virtually without the goods throughout the country. Even lentils and beans were being hoarded. Some shops reported a vastly increased demand for soap and detergents. A number of chain stores were reported to be considering rationing flour and sugar.

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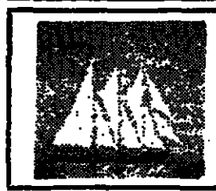
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LONDON THEATER

'Zorba'—Talent and Gloss But Little Excitement

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 30 (IHT).—It was, I suppose, inevitable that "Zorba," at the Greenwich Theatre, should turn out to be a musical with a Greek chorus line, a row of black-clad women la-la-ing away during scene changes and leaning over a balcony to sing platitudinously of the action below.

Even so, I expected more from Joseph Stein, John Kander, and Fred Ebb—the team who wrote "Cabaret"—than this lackluster show, fussily directed by Robin Phillips, that stays resolutely in the shadow of "Fiddler on the Roof," as an excursion into folksy sentimentality.

Excellent professionals though they are, they cannot resolve the main problem, that their subject matter is never less than intractable mush: a lovable old roué teaching a bookish young man all about Life. Zorba is life loving, life enhancing, according to his own words. But his actions show him to be a greedy, self-regarding old bore and—despite Alfred Marks's ingratiating performance in the role—so he remains.

There is something worrying, too, about a musical that opens with the line: "What shall we do now?" as if boredom had already set in onstage. (The answer to the question is to tell the story of Zorba, though it gains nothing from being framed within the show in this way.)

Apart from Marks, the interest is centered on Miriam Karlin as an ancient but still exuberant Frenchwoman courted by Zorba. The show perks up when she sings a song of her long-gone lovers in a straight vaudeville number, as if everyone concerned were happy to get away from the bazouki-laden music that predominates elsewhere. Miss Karlin's performance is more suited to the exaggerations of revue, and she is weighed down with a deathbed song that is greatly embarrassing.

Indeed, the show's second act is afflicted with seriousness. It crams in a suicide and a murder as well as Miss Karlin's slow dying. They overwhelm the musical. It can, and does interminably, deal with pseudo-profundities about life, but death, even with a small "d," is too much for it.

There are things to be admired, particularly Roger Butlin's clever multi-leveled set. Jim Smillie is a likably naive hero, and Angela Richards sings well as his unhappy love. The book and songs are deft enough, although the production stops and starts, with many incidents but little development. Occasionally, the show works well in musical terms—as with Zorba's remark that, when his little son died, he danced because that was the only way he could express his grief, which is later followed by Nico bursting into vigorous footstamping in his time of sadness.

"Zorba" marks Robin Phillips's last production at the Greenwich, for he leaves to direct at Stratford in Canada, and the end of his company theater's two seasons. The musical is, in many ways, typical of their productions of the last two years: much talent, much gloss, but little excitement.



Miriam Karlin and Alfred Marks in "Zorba."

Tutankhamen Show To Open in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Egypt's exhibition of art treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamen, including the boy king's golden mask, will open in Moscow on Dec. 7.

Culture Minister Mrs. Ekaterina Furtseva, announcing the exhibition, said it had been delayed by the Middle East war. The exhibition will be seen in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

Egypt will be paid £500,000 and the money will be used for restoration of the country's ancient monuments, Mrs. Furtseva said.

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BALLET

French Regional Troupe Appears in London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Nov. 30 (IHT).—Opening its two-week season at Sadler's Wells Theatre with a pair of world premieres, Ballet Théâtre Contemporain at once revealed both its strength and its weakness.

This French regional company, formerly based in Amiens and now in Angers, is directed by Jean-Albert Cartier, an art critic, and it has always specialized in striking costumes and settings. When the curtain rose on "Cycle," to Stockhausen's percussion solo "Zyklus," there was an interesting octagonal platform suspended in the air from thin red wires. Below it, on the stage, there were the attractive and athletic dancers of the company in white vests and tights decorated with occasional red stripes.

But the dancers never made any use of the platform and the actual movements choreographed for them by François Adret were extremely banal. This contrast between the dancers and their décor on the one hand, and the choreography on the other, persisted throughout this brave all-Stockhausen program and through the all-Stravinsky program which followed it last night.

The second world premiere, "Whisky-Coca" to Stockhausen's Klavierstück No. 9, is memorable for Michael English's art backdrop of a broken Coca-Cola bottle splashing its contents and for the transparent negligee, sexy underwear and feathers designed by Deborah Torrens for Thérèse Thoreux. She plays a tart awaiting clients, but the most original choreography Dirk Sanders provides is to have the client touch her in intimate places and then bashfully protect himself from being touched in return.

Cabaret Item

Finally he departs, to be succeeded by another client who looks more promising. There is plenty of sleazy atmosphere, with the pianist Michael Reeves pounding away on stage in white tie and tails, and with the clients wearing pseudo-respectable striped suits. But it is at best a cabaret item, and a slight one at that.

The main Stockhausen work was "Hymnen," which was created three years ago. It too is notable mainly for its slide projections of crowds, troops and concentration camps; its backdrop and costumes based on national flags, and its collage score involving a number of national anthems. Again the choreography, by five collaborators, adds very little.

The Stravinsky program is essentially the one given in Venice and Paris last year as a homage to Diaghilev. But instead of "Renard," the evening began with "Kill What I Love," created by John Butler in Angers earlier this month. Again we had attractive abstract décor and costumes (this time by Tal Coat) and the 12 couples on the stage looked good and moved in a well-disciplined manner.

Signs of Othello

What at first seemed like an abstract ballet gradually showed signs of the Othello story, though these were so vague and obscure that I missed them. The abstract sections of the dance fitted Stravinsky's "Ode" and "Concerto in D" but the dramatic sections seemed quite incongruous. High praise is due to the especially assembled orchestra, under Diego Masson, for its lyrical playing of these attractive scores.

Musical distinction was maintained in "Le Rossignol," Stravinsky's rarely performed opera-ballet, with Anne-Marie Rodde's clear and accurate high soprano as the nightingale particularly striking. The décors and costumes by the Vietnamese painter Tuan were full of attractive, bright colors with the singers and dancers wearing ingenious oriental-style masks. Jacques Démy's staging was deliberately artificial while François Adret's choreography was so stylized and unvenitive that it was difficult to sure where production ended choreography began. That kind of tribute, but the effect, though charming, totally uninvolving. Perhaps is a fault of the piece.

The program ended with a delicifully brief pas de deux, "Titre," for which Lar Lubo has devised movements of unugliness for his two dancers. a lively comic divertissen "Pasdanses," which went on long but had the merit of sing us some real classical dancing, especially from the talented Tatsuo Sakai.

It is an enviable achieven to maintain such an ambi and avant-garde repertoire provincial city—the opera even sung in Russian—and I wish the Ballet Théâtre Conporain could find choreograp to inject their repertoire more interesting dancing and works of greater emotional dramatic impact.

MUSIC IN ITALY

That Dangerous Word, 'Masterpiece'

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT). — Traditionally Rome's Teatro dell'Opera inaugurates its season with a work by Verdi, but this year the Roman opera house abandoned tradition and opened its doors with a Rossini rarity, "The Thieving Magpie."

The new production was all the more welcome because the opera was given in the recently completed edition, sponsored (and soon to be published) by the Rossini Foundation. This edition supersedes the nefarious, highly-cut and mucked-about version of "Magpie" prepared some 30 years ago by Riccardo Zandonai. For decades this mutilated version was the only one heard; now it can be given decent burial and forgotten.

Alberto Zedda, who was responsible for the new edition, also conducted the Rome revival. His reading of the long, immensely rich score was always accurate and affectionate, though one would have appreciated at times greater variety and more tension. Luckily, much of the singing was excellent. As Ninetta, the poor servant girl condemned to death for the theft of a spoon (actually stolen by the magpie of the opera's title), the Japanese soprano Yasuko Hayashi was sweetly appealing and musically skillful. The voice is not large, but delightfully agile, and Miss Hayashi knows how to shade its coloring.

The soprano was the winner, a year or so ago, of a competition for Rossini voices sponsored by Italian television. Her co-winner, in the mezzosoprano category, was Lucia Valentini, also in th's Roman cast, interpreting the role of Pippo, an enamored peasant lad. Miss Valentini's rich, warm voice blended beautifully with the soprano's, and their extended duet in the second act was one of the high points of the opera. The rest of the cast was adequate.

As the critic Bruno Cagli points out in his illuminating article in the Rome program, "La Gazza Ladra" belongs to the semi-seria genre, a category of opera, neither comic nor tragic, which has virtually disappeared from the repertory and wh with its rustic simplicity and evitable happy ending, is a to the taste of a mo audience.

In his production, Luigi Sq sina tended to emphasize grimmer aspects of the st evidently aiming at a drama social protest, which was su not what Rossini and his lib tist had in mind. Gianfra Padovani's lowering gray sets nothing to help. On the o hand, the one truly evil chara in the opera (the mayor, unevenly by Sciro Maiasi seen as the standard buffo, again putting the play out focus. Nevertheless, the enterprise was presented with tention and care—qualities have not distinguished m Rome opera productions in re seasons—and the result was evening often moving and al interesting. Cagli, in discus "The Thieving Magpie," uses dangerous word "masterpi After this hearing, it is hard to agree with him.

Philharmonic Accord in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (N —Striking musicians have re ed a new three-year cont with the New York Phil monic Society, ending a 10-walkout that had compelled orchestra to cancel all pe mances since Sept. 25.

The 106 members of Local of the American Federation Musicians accepted the pact meeting and pickets were drawn from in front of A Fisher Hall at Lincoln Ce The strike was the longest the history of the orchestra is expected that the season resume next Thursday.

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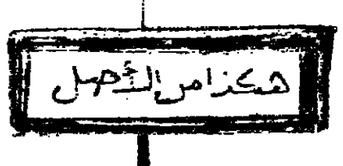
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ART IN PARIS

Some Wonders From Ecuador

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Nov. 30 (IHT).—"The Indians here . . . despite their dances, their drinking and the bright colors of their clothes express no joy whatever, in their features or their gestures. Only those Indians are capable of laughing who have not known the oppression of the Spaniards." So wrote Henri Michaux in "Ecuador," a book published in 1929.

The magnificent exhibition called "Treasures of Ecuador" at the Petit Palais (to February) shows that the Indians in the centuries before Pizarro—and before the equally imperialistic Incas—had a great capacity for laughter. The works displayed are almost entirely pottery. But what pottery!

Mainly there is gravity—a gravity that succeeds in being expressive without giving the slightest hint of pretentiousness. Above all there is imagination—an imagination of a diversity that makes other pottery, European and Oriental, appear bureaucratic in its pursuit of perfect form.

The pottery of most of these cultures, whose names have been erased from human memory and who are designated by the present name of the localities where their work has been excavated, shows that its creators cared for personality rather than perfection. Each piece has a powerfully expressive, individual presence, both self-assertive and self-mocking with humor.



A figure from La Tolita in the exhibition "Treasures of Ecuador."

350 Pieces

There are some 350 pieces from the pre-Columbian era on display. Some belong to civilizations that date back to the third millenium. Some 17 civilisations and periods are represented. Not all have the same freshness in their production. But the originality of their art (and here pottery becomes an art because it has conquered the power of expression) resides in this fusion of expression with form.

The earliest pottery to appear on the American continent was made in the Ecuadorian region of Valdivia, and a number of archaeologists assert that the style and technique suggest a contact with the Jomon civilization of Japan—a chance contact no doubt due to a Japanese fishing boat drifting across the Pacific.

There can be no question of itemizing the immense variety of what follows—the heavily ornamented figures of Jama Coaque that suggest a contact with Central America, the beautiful craft of La Tolita (there is a fragment of a vase showing a woman supported by another person and giving birth to a child that is a work of unusual tenderness, the potbellied gentlemen of Calchi, the jug-eared jugs of Puruha—all these are but single instances of the gravity and delight of a vanished world.

Colonial Art

The colonial art, after all that, too sweetly virtuous, too beguiling and always a little awkward, reminds one of the sort of children one used to consider well brought up: those who were neat and polite, speaking when spoken to, posing as little adults and lying as they breathed.

There is, to be sure, a rococo charm to much of this work and the naive paintings may intrigue one. But, just as with too-perfect children, the frame of reference in which they exist is not the one of their actual experience, and it is this unreality that conveys a sense of malaise.

The finest of Ecuadorian colonial art, I suspect, is its architecture which could not be represented here. But next to the truth and vitality of Indian art, that of the Spanish newcomers often stands in almost morbid contrast. This expresses quite well the paradoxes and pathos of the Spanish adventure in South America—of a society that destroyed and ignored another one and looked to another continent to find its peers, its style and its beliefs.

ART MARKET

Making a Success Of Educated Eccentricity

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Take a young English dealer, add financial backing from business sources, a willingness to pay top prices for top quality and to venture into enlightened eccentricity—this may add up to a new way of marketing art.

The dealer is Robert Sendall, 30, who, with substantial help from fellow believers, has parlayed a shop in Windsor—the Windsor and Eton Fine Arts Co.—into a gallery in London (17 King Street, St. James)—and this in under three years.

King Street Galleries opened this week with an exhibition of Continental paintings among which are some genuinely important works of the 17th century. Most striking, perhaps, is a landscape by Cornelius Decker (1640-1678) whose pupil, Van Goyen, became famous. The painting bears initials and is dated 1666.

The Decker offers no hint of Van Goyen, reminding one rather of Hobbema with its carefully painted reflection in a pond. The price: £13,000.

Also unusual is another Dutch work by B. Muller (1615-1670), a seascape showing a small boat on a stormy sea. The colors are light grays, pale yellows and a mellow brown. By current auction room standards, the work is unsalable: Storms are not popular and the color scheme would be considered "sad." But it is a very good work and, although £4,000 may be a lot more than it would bring at auction, one can't help seeing Mr. Sendall's point in fixing such a price.

Then, after these unconventional works from a conventionally recognized category (classical Dutch paintings), come some unconventional categories—mostly late Dutch works. Mr. Sendall has succeeded in demonstrating that some of them are not so bad. There is a fairly good townscape with an interesting curving perspective and good light-and-shadow effects. Mr. Sendall calls it "my Jan Vermeer—of Haarlem as opposed to Delft." It almost stands up to the lesser paintings of the 17th century.

A large hawking scene painting by Andreas Schelfhout and Joseph Judocus Moerenhout in 1841, has a sweeping sky and wonderful sense of space. Mr. Sendall says that it is the best Schelfhout (Moerenhout did only the figures) he knows. That sounds plausible. He obviously likes it far better than some earlier pieces and has affixed a price tag of £60,000 to it. "A record price," he admits. "But then, I had to pay a record price too, several months ago." This is the dealer's striking originality: the willingness to pay whatever it takes to acquire works by rare 17th-century artists or the best works by 18th-century painters.

Mr. Sendall also goes in for more modest categories: 19th-century academic works, Italianate versions of the Barbizon school. A couple of landscapes by Dutch-born Karl Frans Philippeau almost stand up to Mr. Sendall's lesser 17th-century Dutch works. One would have expected such a confrontation to be the commercial kiss of death to such a painter as Philippeau.

But the new gallery appears to thrive on this sort of thing. Such unusual combinations have been thoroughly tested at the Windsor gallery, where the choice is even wider. There, the viewer gets everything from 19th-century Spanish painters to contemporary French naive works, with 17th-century Dutch landscapes thrown in for good measure.

Somehow, it has worked. It has worked to such an extent that, as Mr. Sendall says, the best hedge against taxation for a successful company is the creation of another company. From January, 1971, when the Windsor operation got under way, to January, 1972, the gallery registered a turnover of £89,000. In the following season, the figure rose to £179,000. As things are going, it will probably come near £400,000 by the end of the present season.

This means, Mr. Sendall says, a gross profit of 42 percent. But he insists that the net, which he prefers not to quote, is considerably lower. Even so, it must be substantial—at least 21 percent.

Mr. Sendall buys at auction and in the trade. In 1972, roughly half his pictures came from dealers, 35 percent came from the salesroom and 15 percent from private sources.

More than half the pictures he bought from dealers came from abroad—in 1972, he purchased 200 pictures in Paris worth over £90,000. These included kitsch painters, minor artists of the Barbizon school and quite a few contemporary artists, mostly naive with one or two impressionist-style painters.

Heavy Commitment

His English buys last year totaled about £250,000. In the first three months of 1973, he spent £160,000 on art. "I simply have to be active," he explained. "I opened with a heavy capital commitment, over £1 million of stock in Windsor. London costs us twice as much."

Mr. Sendall recently persuaded one of Sotheby's advertising specialists, Susan Goodhew, to join his staff to handle public relations and advertising—a move that is typical of his modern approach to business. He symbolizes the new generation of English dealers. He and his contemporaries may eventually bring about radical changes in trading methods.



Landscape by Cornelius Decker, dated 1666.

Around the Galleries

Max Ernst, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to Jan. 5.

These paintings, done during the past two years by Max Ernst, now in his 80s and living in honored seclusion in the South of France, have none of the ominous density the best of Ernst once had. They are quiet games and leisurely *concetti* quite recognizable as the product of this artist's hand.

* * *

Dubout, Librairie René Kieffer, 46 Rue Saint-André des Arts, Paris 6, to Dec. 15.

For 30 years or so, Dubout has drawn vast matrons graced with hairy warts and pulling behind them, like a recalcitrant appendix, a tiny, dithering, myopic, bowler-hatted spouse: teeming street scenes of Marseilles, Clochemerle and other places, real and imaginary. Today he has turned his wit to the Kama Sutra. An edition of the book has come out with his illustrations and the original watercolors are being shown here. Nothing morbid here, but a lustily theatrical sense of the absurd.

* * *

François Fiedler, Galerie Adrien Maeght, 42 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Dec. 8.

A series of engravings done by Fiedler to illustrate an edition of the fragments of Heraclitus. Abstract, subtle, distinguished and full of technical innovations and variations.

* * *

Saikali, Galerie Lacloche, 24 Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7, to Dec. 15.

Lebanese artist Nadia Saikali's work is very cool decoration made of transparent plastic rectangles, lit edgewise by changing colors of light. Impeccably handsome use of industrial material. There are also some collages.

* * *

Toys From the Sonneberg Museum, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to January.

Sonneberg, in East Germany, has been a center for toy manufacturers since the 17th century. The Sonneberg Museum has assembled works of the past three centuries, the most typical of which are now being shown at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs. Dolls and dolls' houses, wooden toys of all sorts, painted lead silhouettes of soldiers and trees. A nostalgic little gathering.

M. G.

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In addition to very important PAINTINGS by: Zuloaga, Alvarez de Sotomayor, P. Cossio, T. Foujita, Romero de Torres, Mir, R. Domingo, E. Fromentin, etc., etc.
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Strasbourg vase.
MANUSCRIPT.- By Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba, 1495.
FURNITURE.- French chiffonnier, XVIII.
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AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - HOTEL DROUOT
Friday December 7, at 4 p.m., Room 7.
RARE SET OF FOUR PANELS BY
VELVET BRUEGHEL
(Jan I Brueghel)
of the series of "ELEMENTS" (53 x 88 centimeters).
Landscape by BRUEGHEL (Jan II). Panel (50 x 65 centimeters).
Public viewing: Thursday, December 6, from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m.;
Friday, December 7, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Expert: Mr. Touzet.
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	65¼	AbbrLb	1.20	17	104	61	57⅝	57⅝	— ¼
62⅛	40¼	ACF	Ind2.40	9	40	40⅝	39½	39⅝	— 1⅛
17⅛	12¼	AcmeClev	1	7	25	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
87⅝	16½	AcmeN	1.20	6	11	23¼	23	23	
11¾	5⅛	AdmDg	.64e	7	13	5½	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
34⅛	11⅝	AdmE	1.15e		41	11¾	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
8½	5¼	Ad Millis	.20	6	43	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
34	11	Addrsso	.60	27	264	14⅝	10⅞	11⅛—	⅝
16	7¼	Admiral		5	71	10¾	10⅛	10¾+	⅝
12¾	9	Advinv	.10e		78	9⅝	9¼	9½—	⅛
82	57⅛	AetnaLife	2	9	248	73	71⅝	71¾—	1⅝
64	47½	AetnaLf	pf 2		3	62½	62½	62½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Aguirre	Co	15	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
31⅛	16⅝	Ahman	.20e	4	23	18	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
9	3⅝	Aileen	Inc	7	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅞	
5	3	AirProd	.20	23	26	44	43½	43⅝+	⅛
18⅛	10¾	Aircs	.80	9	78	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	AJ	Industris	5	52	2	1⅞	1⅞	
21½	20	Akzona	1.10	7	906	26	18½	19 —	1
17½	14	Ala Gas	1.16	6	15	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
809	98½	AlaP	pf8.28		260	104	103¾	104 —	¼
37⅞	23	Alaska	Intrs	25	151	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
25¼	7⅞	AlbertoC	.35	7	96	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
17⅜	10½	Alberto	.50	10	24	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
40	22⅝	AlcanAlu	1	18	196	36⅞	36⅛	36¼—	⅛
10⅞	6½	AlcoStd	.36	4	48	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
42⅜	29½	AlconLb	.16	40	20	36⅝	32½	32¾+	½
9½	3½	Alexdrs	.10e	16	49	4	3⅝	3⅞	
29⅞	22	AlisnM	2.98e	7	10	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	AllALbs	.24		44	13	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
24½	7⅜	AlleCp	.36e	10	67	8⅜	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
38⅝	19¼	AllgLud	1.20	5	17	24⅝	24¼	24½—	⅛
44⅛	35½	AllgLud	pf 3		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
26⅜	16⅜	AllgPw	1.44	7	99	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8	AllenGp	.65r	7	29	8½	8	8⅛+	
46	28¼	AldnCh	1.32	10	309	44¼	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
44⅞	27¾	AldMnt	.48	12	55	28	19⅞	19⅞—	2⅜
22	14	AlldPd	.60	4	19	14⅛	14	14	
37⅝	20¾	AlldSt	1.50	5	19	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	
3	6⅛	Alld Supmkt		8	227	3	3½	4 —	⅜
28⅝	8	AllisChl	.20e	8	67	9¾	9¼	9½—	⅛
15⅞	5⅛	AlirtAut	.50	4	31	6¼	6	6¼+	
17⅞	11⅛	AlphaPl	.60	6	2	14	14	14 —	
80½	47⅞	Alcoa	1.94	13	138	68½	67¼	67¾—	⅛
38⅜	22¼	AmalSg	1.60	6	7	22⅞	22¼	22¼—	¼
9½	8⅝	AMBAC	.0	5	30	9	8⅝	8⅝—	
6⅞	3⅝	Amcord	.20e	6	7	4½	4¼	4½—	
26½	18⅛	Amerce	1.20	6	19	20¾	20⅜	20¼+	⅛
46	33	Amrc	pf2.60		6	35¼	35	35½—	⅛
30½	29½	A Hess	3.6b	11	280	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
89⅜	67¼	A Hes	pf3.50		112	73¼	71¼	72½—	1¼
40	15½	AAirFill	.42	15	28	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin			245	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11¼	6½	A Baker	.50		9	8½	8½	8½—	
45⅝	32⅝	AmBrnds	2.80	6	7	39½	39	39½+	⅜
24½	20½	AmBdcst	.80	8	148	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
47½	6¾	AmBldM	.28	5	25	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
34⅜	25½	Am Can	2.20	7	214	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛—	⅛
25	22½	A Can	pf1.75		3	23⅜	23½	23½—	
29½	12⅜	ACntM	2.19e	7	26	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
28½	19½	A Chain	1.20	5	20	21	20½	20½—	
32⅛	6¼	A Cyan	1.40	8	160	21⅝	20¾	20¾—	⅛
27½	16¾	Am Distill	1	13	3	17	17	17	
61⅞	35¾	AmDistl	.48	21	2	40¾	40⅞	40¾+	⅜
41¾	4⅜	AmDualVt			2	4¾	4¾	4¾—	
93⅜	11⅜	ADul	pf.84a		3	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
30⅞	22⅞	A ElPw	1.90	8	4 2	23½	22⅞	23 —	⅛
20⅜	14	AmFin	1.10	9	22	14½	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd	1.96e		46	24⅝	24¼	24½—	
32⅝	15⅜	AGnCv	1.50		46	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	
31½	13	A Gnins	.60	5	33	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
31½	22⅝	A Gin	pf1.80		7	24⅛	24	24 —	
37⅝	10½	AmHeist	.60	6	24	13	12½	12⅝—	⅜
48⅝	39½	A Home	.65	26	487	41¼	40⅝	40⅞—	1⅛
8⅛	1	A Home	pf 2		1	182⅝	182½	182½—	½
59⅞	36½	AmHosp	.28	35	78	38½	38	38½—	⅜
12	6½	AmInves	.50	10	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
35⅝	6¼	A Medicl	.12	5	49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	3⅝	A Medicorp		3	666	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
48⅝	29	A MillCl	1.50	12	184	45¾	45¼	45⅝—	⅛
91⅝	66	A Clx	pf5.25		7	148⅛	141	141 —	1
9¾	6¾	Am Motors		6	766	9½	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
47	29½	ANatGs	2.40	7	162	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
16⅝	6¼	AmSeat	.36p		1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
39⅝	14⅝	AmShip	.68	7	4	17	17	17	
24⅛	17¼	AmStd	1.20	5	166	20¾	19⅝	20 —	⅛
16¼	10½	AmStand	.70	6	76	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
63	54½	A Stdpf	4.75		6	56	55⅝	56 +	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	AmSterl	.20	12	56	11½	11	11 —	⅛
9⅝	4¼	AT&T	wt		586	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
85	46	AmT&T	3.08	9	1758	47⅞	46⅝	46⅞—	⅛
60⅞	54⅜	AmT&Tpf	4		117	55⅞	55¼	55⅝—	⅜
30½	30	ATT	pfBwI		13	30	30	30	
69½	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64		4	49¾	49	49	—¼
13½	9	AWatWk	.64	6	27	9½	9	9 —	⅛
17⅞	14⅝	AW	Sef1.25		2100	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
16⅜	14½	AW	pfB1.25		2100	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
81½	17	AW4.1pf	1.43		2100	18	18	18	
17¾	12	Ameron	.65	8	14	22⅜	12	12¼+	¼
12	3⅜	AmesD	.30h	3	28	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
19⅜	6⅞	Ametek	.70a	7	22	13⅜	13	13⅛	
87½	21	AMF In	1.24	6	240	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
31¾	13⅜	Amfac	.64	5	63	13¾	13¼	13¼—	⅛
82⅝	38	AMP	.07h	37	34745	4	4½	4⅜—	⅛
9	3⅝	Ampgh	.40	5	14	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
6⅜	3⅝	Ampex	Corp	7	119	3⅞	3½	3½—	
14⅝	4¼	Amrep	Corp		4	69	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
30	22⅛	Amstar	1.70	)	149	28⅝	27¾	27¾—	⅛
43¼	34⅞	Amst	pf2.65		25	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	
46⅝	34½	Amstad	2.60	6	21	35½	33⅝	33⅝—	2¼
7⅜	4¼	Amtel	.30	6	5	4⅝	3¾	5 —	⅛
29½	19⅝	Anacon	.50	8	128	21¼	20¾	23½—	1
29½	14	AnchrH	1.08	5	21	15	14	14½—	⅛
24⅝	14⅜	AndClay	.80	6	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11¾	AnesthCo	.50	6	13	12¾	11⅞	11⅞—	
19	12	Apache	.96b	4	22	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	
88¾	12⅛	ApcoO	.80		87	13⅞	13¼	13⅜—	⅜
7⅜	2½	Apsco	.12p	17	385	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21½	8⅝	APL	Corp	3	20	8¾	6½	6½—	
15⅜	7⅜	APL	pf 8.50		6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	7	10	5⅜	5	5 —	
165½	109	ARA	Sv 1.28	21	92	109⅝	108	108 —	⅜
14⅛	5⅝	ArcaN	.14	23	27	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
68½	21¼	ArchDan	.50	14	31	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	
19⅜	3⅛	ArchDan	wt		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
19⅜	9⅛	Archr Dnl			44	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
24⅝	17¼	ArizPSv	1.36	7	95	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
13⅜	3⅛	Arlen	RltyD	9	40	3⅝	3½	3½	
22	7	ArBest	.40	8	67	8	7⅞	8	
10¼	4⅞	Armada	Cp	21	2	6⅝	6¾	6¾—	⅛
25¼	16½	Armco	2.20a	6	95	20	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛
31½	26⅛	Armn	pf3.10		71	27	26¾	27 +	¼
45	34	Armr	pf4.75		200	58	58	58	
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk	.84	11	83	24½	23¾	23⅞—	
28	18½	Arm	Rut.60	8	16	18⅝	18½	18¾+	⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Aro	Cp .60	6	3	18	12⅜	13 +	⅛
37⅝	10¼	Arvintnd	.52	7	44	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
60¼	34⅜	ASA	Ltd	.70	252	60	56¾	59⅞+	1⅝
					16	16¼	16	16	
33⅜	23¼	AshdOil	1.30	7	87	25	24½	24½—	¼
54½	28⅝	AsdDrG	1.40	8	50	28⅝	27½	28 —	⅛
54½	28¼	AsdDrG	1.40	8	50	28¾	27½	28 —	⅛
33⅜	20½	AsdSpg	1.20	6	2	20½	20½	20½	
12	5	Asd	Transp		4	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
28½	18	AtlCyEl	1.56	7	58	18½	18	18½	
71¾	66½	Atl	Richfld	20	243	101½	98¾	100¾	
55¼	49	AtlRc	pf3.75		x100	50	50	50	— ⅝
190½	113¼	AtlRch	pf3		5	170¾	166½	170	
79¾	50⅜	AtlRc	pf2.80		25	66¼	65¾	65½—	¼
	3		1½Atlas Corp	47	67	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
16½	5½	ATO	Inc .20	4	53	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
94¼	37½	Autom	Data	36	17	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	1⅛
8	2⅝	Autom	Ind	19	86	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
31⅛	8	Avco	Corp	3	107	8	7⅝	7½	—
4	1⅝	AvcoCp	wt		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
46⅞	32	Avco	pfB.20		12	33¼	32¾	32¾—	1
46⅞	32	Avco	pfB.20		12	33¼	33¼	33¼—	
81½	38¼	AveryPd	.25	30	22	40¼	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
88½	18½	Avisinc	.40	6	406	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Avnelinc	.20	4	121	7¾	7¼	7¼—	⅛
65	37	Avnet	pf2.50		1	42	42	42 +	1½
340	80¾	AvonPd	9.40	35	610	91½	90	90½—	3
39	88¾	AztecO	1.32t	31	188	20	19¾	20 —	⅛

B

34⅝	21¼	BabckW	.80	28	167	24⅝	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Bache	.76e		59	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
69	17	Baker	In .16	16	128	19	18	18⅛—	1¼
48⅞	26¾	BakerOil	.37	23	28	29	28½	28½+	⅝
17⅞	11	BaldDH	.40	5	39	13⅜	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
81⅛	22⅝	BalGE	1.96	7	137	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	
67	56	Balt	pfB4.50		2300	57¼	57	57 —	⅛
24⅝	20⅛	BancCl	1.34	9	4	20⅝	20¾	20½—	⅛
43	29¼	Bandag	Inc	35	103	29½	28½	28½—	1¼
38⅝	5⅜	Banar	Punt	3	70	6⅛	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
30	18⅜	BangP	pf 2		8	19¾	19⅜	19¾+	⅛
12⅝	12	Bang	pf1.25		2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	1⅛
42	30½	Bnk of NY	2	6	26	30¾	30⅜	30½	
87	24⅝	Bk of Va	.96	10	7	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅛
48	45	BankTr	3	7	214	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛—	⅝
43⅝	28⅜	BarbOil	.80e		28	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	
69½	20¾	BardC	.16a	29	74	30½	29½	29½—	1⅛
80⅛	20⅝	BarnW	2.66e	7	16	22	21½	21½—	½
9	6	BasicInc	.40	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
82	29¼	Basic	pf2.50		250	57	57	57 —	¼
07⅜	9½	BatesMf	.20	12	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
82	15	Bate Mf	pf 1		7	16⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
36⅞	14¼	Bathlrn	.30	5	47	17	16⅞	17 —	⅛
40⅛	10⅞	Bausch	.42	16	18	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛—	⅛
61⅝	41¼	BaxTLa	.15	32	151	49⅞	49⅛	49¼+	⅛
83⅝	9⅜	BaykCig	.50	6	7	9½	9¼	9½—	⅛
25⅜	22⅜	Bearing	.32	12	6	23⅜	23	23⅜—	⅛
20⅛	16¾	BeatFd	.62	13	218	20¾	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
47⅜	21¾	Beckmn	.50	18	3	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛—	⅛
44⅝	33⅜	BectDic	.25	26	39	35¾	34⅝	35⅛—	⅛
8½	6½	Beech	Airc	5	88	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	
18⅜	16	Baker	.10e	62	39	19	18¾	18¾—	8
12⅞	9	BelcoPt	.25r	7	30	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
18⅝	17½	Belden	1.20	7	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	
8⅝	7¼	BeldHe	.30b	11	28	8⅝	8⅜	8½—	⅛
25⅝	22¼	Bell How	.84	7	54	24⅝	23¾	24 —	⅛
28⅛	19¼	BemisCo	.80	4	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
29⅛	27	Bendix	1.40	6	85	28¾	28¼	28½—	1⅛
76⅛	47½	Bendix	pf 3		10	47⅞	46	47 —	¾
83	20½	BentlCp	1.35	6	127	24⅞	24	24 —	⅜
102½	62	Benet	pf4.30		6	63	63¼	63 —	¼
36⅞	29½	Bngtn	Sef 2.50		x100	30	30	30 +	½
5⅝	2½	Bensuet		6	206	3	3	3⅛	
8	2⅝	Berlex	.05e	6	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅝	20¾	BestSt	1.60	4	255	20¾	20¾	20¾—	⅛
40⅛	33½	BigThre	.60	16	7	46¾	45½	45½+	¼
107	96¼	BlackD	1.08	40	169	108	106½	106½—	3½
83	54⅝	BlairJhn	.48	4	41	54⅝	54½	54½	
28⅝	18¾	BlissLau	1b	5	14	19½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17	8¼	BlockHR	.32	8	34	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
88	12½	BlueBel	.65a	5	65	14	13⅝	13⅝—	½
9⅝	2⅝	Bobbie	Brks	5	67	3⅜	3	3	
26⅞	13⅝	Boeing	.40	6	324	17⅜	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
89⅝	8¼	Boise	Cas	5	128	13½	12⅞	13 —	⅛
7⅝	3¾	Bond	Ind		22	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
89	15¾	BkMnth	1.44	6	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
17⅜	19	Borden	1.20	8	108	21⅛	20¾	21	
34⅝	18¾	BrgWar	1.36	5	80	19¼	18½	19	
6	2¼	Bormans			22	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
39⅞	26⅜	BosEd	2.44	8	64	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
108	103½	Bos E	pfB.88		2200	106	103	104 —	1¾
21	10¼	Bourns	Inc	7	19	14⅝	13¾	13¾—	¾
16¾	8¼	Brnniff	Int	8	140	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
63⅜	37	BriggsS	1.40	10	58	40¼	40⅛	40⅛—	0
37⅝	23	BristMy	1.32	17	240	33½	33	33	⅛
46⅞	34½	BristM	pf 2		28	35¾	34½	34½—	1⅛
56⅞	42⅛	BritPet	.37e	14	768	14¾	14½	14½—	⅜
		BritPt	fn.37e		10	13¾	12¾	12¾	
43⅛	22	BdwyHal	.80	18	35	23½	22½	23½+	⅛
70⅝	45⅛	BdwyHl	pf 2		9	46	45	45 —	0
27⅞	10½	BrkwvGl	.75	4	56	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
25⅞	18¾	BklyUG	1.72	6	19	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
16⅞	7	Brown	Co	5	27	10½	10¾	10½+	⅛
84⅝	21¾	BrnGrp	1.60	6	13	22⅞	20¾	22½+	½
15	7⅝	BwnShrp	.20	7	7	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
63	18	BrwnFer	.12	14	63	13	12¾	12⅞—	
27⅞	13¼	Brunswk	.24	6	143	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
81	28¾	BrushW	.48	7	17	29¾	29⅛	29¾	
25⅝	20⅝	BT MI	2.72e	7	16	22⅞	20½	20½—	⅛
48	29⅝	BwerEr	1.20	19	102	47	45⅞	45⅞—	1½
85⅜	39¼	BoovEr	1a		2	38	34⅝	34⅝—	2⅛

C

29¾	22¼	CabCF	2.35a	13	31	26⅜	26	26¼—	⅛
40½	23⅝	Cabot	Cp .92	6	10	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
63⅜	23⅝	Cadence	Ind	4	20	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5½	2¾	Caesars	Wrld	3	130	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	
7½	3⅝	Cal	Finanl		4	21	3½	3⅝—	
20⅛	15¾	CalPUt	1.32	5	2	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
13	8½	CallahM	.34t	16	34	10⅛	9½	9¾—	
32	14½	CamB	2.52e	5	37	14⅝	14	14 —	½
77⅜	35¼	CampR	.50a	38	117	72½	68¼	71¾+	1⅞
35	27¼	CampS	1.18	12	48	30	29½	30	
19⅜	16⅞	CdnPac	.74e	10	108	17½	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
		CdnP	fn.74e			17	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	12½	CanalR	1.10	10	5	13	13	13	
62⅝	28	CanCil	Cem 3	12	42	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
31⅝	29⅜	CapHold	.26	19	291	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
27⅛	17¼	CapMt	2.57e	6	28	19	18¼	18½—	⅛
73⅝	41	Carbrn	1.60	7	69	41½	39¾	39¾—	2
4⅜	3⅛	Carling	OKe	35	8	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
25	10⅝	Carlisle	.68	5	4	14½	14	14¼+	⅛
82	61	CaroC&Oh	5		x30	62	62	62	1
14⅜	6¼	CareFrg	.40	5	18	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
30⅜	19⅞	CaroPw	1.60	7	110	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+⅛
32½	20	CarTec	1.20	6	7	28⅛	28¼	28¼—	⅛
30½	13¼	CarrCp	.52	8	265	14¼	13½	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	13¾	CarGn	1.38e		4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
27¼	7¼	CartWa	.40a	12	38	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
13	10	CascNGs	.92	6	5	10⅛	10¼	10⅜—	
18½	12⅛	CastleC	.60b	8	26	15⅜	14½	14½—	⅜
77⅞	53⅜	CaterTr	1.60	15	392	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜—	2⅛
6⅜	2½	Cavngh	Cm	3	64	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4¾	2	CCI	Corp		23	2½	2	2 —	
15	7¾	CCICp	pf		5	8¾	7⅞	8⅛—	1¼
26½	14	Cecocp	1	6	4	14¼	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
42¼	27¾	Celanese	2	6	122	29	28¼	28⅜—	
58⅝	50½	Cein	pfA4.50			1	51	51	
23⅜	9¼	Cencelnc	.20	9	131	14⅛	13½	13⅝	
23¾	10	Centex	.12e	11	7	16⅝	16¼	16½	
24⅝	20⅝	CenHud	1.72	6	10	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
25⅛	18⅜	CenIlL	1.60	8	20	19	18⅞	18⅞—	
19⅛	15⅜	CenIPS	1.20	9	25	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
25	17⅛	CenLaE	1.16	9	19	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅞	15¼	CeMPw	1.34	8	8	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
23⅞	14⅜	CenSoW	1.08	8	461	15¼	14½	14⅞	
43⅝	24⅛	CnSoya	1.20	9	30	33⅝	33¼	33⅜—	⅛
25	18⅛	CenTU	1.84a	11	107	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
17⅛	12⅝	CerroCp		5	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
22⅛	12½	Cert-Ined	.60	6	6	15	15	15⅛—	⅛
34⅞	10⅝	Cessna	.80	4	417	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
2¾	1	Chadbrn	Inc		37	1	1	1	
23	14⅞	Chmplnt	.92	6	85	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
24	17	Chml	p

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 1-2, 1973

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

...d Markets Air Cushion System

General Motors has put on the market a 1974 ...dsmobile equipped with an air cushion system ...protect motorists in accidents. GM president ...ward Cole predicts that about 50,000 Oldsmo..., Buick and Cadillac cars equipped with the ...straint system will be sold in 1974. The air ...shion inflates on impact, putting a safe barrier ...tween passengers and the instrument panel, ...ering wheel and windshield. Mr. Cole also says ...e current energy shortage will not delay GM ...ns to bring out a rotary engine on its compact ...s. The engine will be introduced at the start ...the 1975 model year and Mr. Cole expects some ...5,000 to 200,000 to be built. The rotary, or ...inkel, engine will have a fuel economy equal ...that of the conventional piston engine, he ...s.

...rman Car Output Rises 11.1%

West German motor vehicle production rose ...1 percent in October to 379,622 units from ...,897 in September and was up 7.5 percent from ...ober, 1972, the Automobile Industry Federation ...orts. October car exports climbed 9.7 percent ...236,176 units from 206,086 in September and ... percent from October a year ago. For the ...st 10 months, motor vehicle production rose ... percent from the year-ago period to 3,262,858 ...its while 10-month exports rose 9.3 percent ...1,964,624. The federation cautioned that the ...atively strong rise in production and exports ...s largely due to a greater number of working ...ys in the reported month. On the basis of ...erage daily production results, the rise in ...tober from the year-ago month was only 2.9 percent while on an average working day basis, exports only rose 3.4 percent from a year ago.

United Brands, J. Lyons Set Deal

United Brands Co. and J. Lyons & Co. say they have reached an agreement in principle for the sale to a new Lyons U.S. subsidiary of United Brands' 83 percent interest in Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream Co. The price would be $37.58 million in cash and notes, or $18.50 for each Baskin-Robbins share subject to downward adjustment if Baskin-Robbins 1973 earnings are less than 107 percent of its 1972 earnings. Baskin-Robbins previously reported earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1.35 million compared to $1.34 million last year. Sales and other revenues were $26.65 million, compared with $22.41 million a year ago. United Brands says the proposed purchase price of its Baskin-Robbins shares is in excess of the book value of the stock on United Brands books and therefore the sale, if consummated, will result in a substantial profit for United Brands.

Bayer Confirms Bid for Cutter Labs

Bayer AG has confirmed that its U.S. unit, Rhinechem Corp., intends to make a cash tender offer "shortly" for all the class "A" and "B" common stock of Cutter Laboratories Inc., of Berkeley, Calif., at $18.50 a share net. A spokesman declines to say exactly when the offer will be made. He says Rhinechem will not be obliged to carry out its tender if less than 90 percent of both classes of Cutter stock are offered. Bayer also confirms an earlier Cutter announcement that certain members of the Cutter family, including chairman Edward A. Cutter jr. and president David Cutter, are willing to accept the offer.

Stein Expects Slump In First Quarter of '74

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP). —President Nixon's top economist, Economic Council chairman Herbert Stein, said yesterday that the economy will be in or close to a recession in the first quarter next year, when the Arab oil embargo is expected to have its greatest impact.

Mr. Stein's report was the administration's first detailed analysis of what the energy crunch is likely to do to the economy. In many ways, it was more optimistic than some assessments made privately.

He reported that the administration has made no decision on gasoline rationing, and that "we haven't yet seen any detailed rationing plan." But he said that the administration has not foreclosed any options, including rationing and a special excise tax to cut down on gas use.

Mr. Stein told a press conference that prior to the onset of the Arab oil embargo, administration officials had expected a slowdown that would have cut this year's real growth rate of 6 percent to something like 3 percent in 1974, with unemployment rising to about 5 percent.

Now, he said, the 2 percent drop in activity traceable to energy shortages would cut the overall growth rate to about 1 percent for 1974. That means, he added, that there will be a very low rate of growth, or possibly a negative rate, in the first quarter.

Economists usually define a recession as a period in which real output declines over a period of at least two consecutive quarters.

The basic assumptions of Mr. Stein's analysis are that the oil embargo will last throughout calendar 1974, and that the shortage of energy will be concentrated on less essential use of gasoline and heating oils, thus insulating the industrial sectors of the economy as far as possible.

The council chairman stressed that "a major uncertainty" in getting a precise fix on what the energy crisis will do to the economy is that no one knows how consumers will respond. To the degree that reduced spending for gasoline, electricity, cars and other items is transferred to other things, the total impact on the economy will be less.

For example, housing may benefit because increased savings are likely to reduce interest rates and make mortgages relatively more available, he said.

But if consumers do not make alternative expenditures, the impact will be greater. It is this latter assumption on which Mr. Stein makes the prediction of a maximum reduction of 2 percent in GNP. Taking the most optimistic view, he said, the GNP loss could be as little as 1/2 or 1 percent.

Most other estimates which calculate the loss of 1974 GNP between 1 and 3 percent have assumed a resumption of Middle East oil shipments by the second quarter of 1974.

Questioned about that, Mr. Stein said that for 1974 "the situation doesn't become worse" whether the embargo lasts for three months or twelve. He argued that the demand for energy will decline seasonally after the first quarter, and that additional resources—such as the government's Elk Hills oil reserve—would be brought into play.

Mr. Stein observed that the impact on jobs would be "significantly smaller" than the impact on production, because the first effect would be a reduction in weekly hours, and some loss of productivity.



Herbert Stein

EEC to Set Up Fraud Squad To Probe Thefts From Funds

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (IHT).— Common Market authorities today decided to launch a system of "flying squads" of financial and customs experts whose job will be to prevent the estimated $130 million which is lost to the community each year through frauds on farm funds and on export subsidies.

Claude Cheysson, commissioner responsible for the EEC's budgetary policy, said it is essential that such flying squads should make on-the-spot investigations into loopholes in community regulations which gave rise to fraud such as the collection of export subsidies on goods which were never, in fact, exported.

He announced the setting up of an EEC fraudulent practices committee which will advise the commission on how the fraud squads should be set up and how they should operate. He said the squads would be operational within the next six months.

France, Italy Cited

Although the commissioner acknowledged that EEC member countries—especially France and Italy, where the incidents of fraud on EEC regulations are highest—have been reluctant to give the European commission powers to make snap checks on the operation of the EEC's farm policy, he said it is essential that this gap in the administration of EEC support systems be filled in.

He said it is too early to say how many squads will be necessary for this purpose and stressed that they would only have powers to make recommendations to the commission when loopholes were discovered. In turn, the commission would put pressure on the government of the country where frauds were discovered to bring sanctions against those responsible.

The commission, Mr. Cheysson said, already has powers to approach national administrations on questions concerning the control and expenditure of EEC resources. So far this supra-national power has only been exercised through correspondence, but the fraud investigators will in future provide a considerable extension of this system.

The commissioner revealed that two years ago some 34 fraud cases were investigated of which the files on 25 were closely examined. Some $10 million was recovered. Last year there were 93 such fraud cases involving $2 million and 56 of these were thoroughly investigated.

Stocks Plunge Again On Oil, Mideast Fears

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (IHT).— The energy crisis and unsettlement in the Mideast weighed heavily on New York Stock Exchange prices again today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 822.25, down 12.86. It fell sharply in early trading, leveled off in a mid-session lull, then fell again toward the close. Declining issues heavily outnumbered gainers.

Trading was fairly active. Volume totaled 15.38 million shares compared with 18.87 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed early selling in part to a Wall Street Journal report that U.S. businessmen, economists and government officials are talking of the possibility of a world-wide recession next year because of the energy crisis.

They added that investors were concerned about the breakdown of talks between Egypt and Israel.

The market began falling sharply again late in the session following the Israeli report that Egyptian troops tried to advance in three positions on the West Bank of the Suez Canal but were beaten back.

Brokers said investors fear a breakdown in the Mideast ceasefire would prolong the Arab boycott on oil to the United States which has aggravated the energy crisis.

Analysts also say some selling is attributable to First National City Bank's increase in its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent.

Heavily traded Bausch & Lomb dropped 5 1/3 to 30 1/2 after being halted in trading yesterday. The company said this morning it was not experiencing any shortages in softliens plastic material and knew of no reason to account for yesterday's trading halt.

Low-priced Eastern Air Lines fell 1/2 to 6 1/2. The air carrier said it expects to lay off 360 pilots as a result of a cutback in air service to meet the fuel shortage. Most other airlines also surrendered fractions.

Polaroid tumbled 6 1/4 to 73 3/4. The company said there was "no news" to account for the stock's decline, and added that it was not experiencing any effects from the energy situation.

S.S. Kresge fell 1 1/4 to 30 1/4, Sears Roebuck 1 5/8 to 81 5/8, IBM 1 to 265, Union Carbide 2 to 30 7/8, and Monsanto 1 7/8 to 49 1/2.

MGIC Investment, among the volume leaders, lost 3 7/8 to 29 1/8. Also lower were Evans Products down 5/8 to 11 5/8, American Telephone 1/2 to 46 7/8, Fairchild Camera 6 5/8 to 52 3/8, McDonald's 2 5/8 to 50 3/8, and Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 114 1/4.

However, Ingersoll-Rand gained 1 7/8 to 82 7/8 following a favorable earnings projection from the company.

Burroughs slid 4 3/4 to 220 1/4, Corning Glass 3 1/8 to 96 1/4, Merck 1 to 85, and Superior Oil 2 to 306.

Gold mining stocks, however, scored good gains, led by Dome Mines which rose 3 to 124 1/2.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 1.10 to 93.12.

Cutter Laboratories "A," the most active stock, jumped 4 5/8 to 17 3/4 on 132,700 shares. After the market closed yesterday, Cutter said Rhinechem Corp., a subsidiary of Bayer AG of West Germany, intends to tender for all outstanding shares of Cutter class "A" and class "B" shares at $18.50 a share.

U.S. Postpones Auto Price Move

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The Cost of Living Council said today it has postponed action on the requests by the four major auto makers for price increases on 1974 models.

Had the council not acted, American Motors would have been free to implement a $120 price boost tomorrow and the other three auto makers could have raised prices on Sunday.

Under Phase-4 rules, a company may raise prices 30 days after it informs the council of its intention to do so if the council has not acted.

Council director John T. Dunlop said the period of suspension could extend from Dec. 1 through Dec. 10. He said the council needs "to review more fully the impact such increases would have on the entire economy."

Citibank Raises Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).— New York's First National City Bank, the nation's second largest, announced today that it is raising its prime lending rate to 9 3/4 percent, effective Manday.

The bank, one of the few which had earlier announced a 9 1/2 percent prime, cited higher loan demand and the rising cost of short-term credit for its increase.

On Monday Chicago's First National Bank reported a similar increase to 9 3/4 percent, saying it believed the rise would be short-lived. The prime hit a record high of 10 percent in September after 21 consecutive quarter-point increases.

The prime rate is the interest banks charge their most creditworthy corporate customers. Although not directly tied to consumer and small-business loan rates, it can signal a trend in those rates as well.

The rise to record high interest rates was spurred by heavy business demand and a policy by the Federal Reserve Board to tighten the money supply. Speculation that the board had eased its monetary policy in September contributed to lowered short-term rates and a decline in the banks' prime.

Company Report

McCrory

	1973	1972
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	339.23	313.11
Profits (millions)	1.28	2.11
Per Share	0.71	0.48
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	987.65	765.92
Profits (millions)	3.73	3.73
Per Share	0.1	0.80

Belgian Jobless 3.7%

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (Reuters). —The number of totally unemployed in Belgium rose to 95,237 at mid-November from 92,826 a month earlier, the Ministry of Employment and Labor reported today. The latest figure represents about 3.7 percent of the work force, it said.

Official Sees Shipments Off 20%

Oil Crisis Endangers U.S. Farm Exports

...W YORK, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ). ...el shortages threaten to slow ...international movement by ...of grains and other com...ties.

...eral shipping lines are be...ng to operate their ships at ...r speeds to conserve oil, and ...me sources say that if fuel ...ages last long enough the ...l trade in much-needed raw ...ials, not to mention finish...ods, could slow drastically. ...ng what she sees as a ...al shortage" of bunker fuel, ...Delich Bentley, chairman ...e U.S. Federal Maritime ...mission, predicts that all sea...ments, including grain move..., will drop "20 percent, at ...

...anse of this, Mrs. Bentley ... in representatives of ship...lines to work out a plan ...rationalizing" shipments—...s, cutting down the number ...ips leaving ports, slowing ...s and making sure all ships ...aded to capacity.

...is asking for a voluntary ...ment among shippers, but ... that when the energy ...ation is passed she will have ...rity for mandatory rules.

Oil Gets Priority

...s. Bentley is asking shipping ...to work out a priority sys...

Shipments of oil to the ...d States would rank first, ...ays, and "agriculture ship...s (from the United States) ...l be high up there."

...ne experts fear that the ...ect of shipping slowdowns ... undermine chances of re...ing world food supplies. "If ...crisis worsens, and I have ...ns to believe it will, all this talk of (farm) production increases for next year will be pointless," says Laurel C. Meade, head of the U.S. Agriculture Department's general marketing service.

For the present, commodity futures markets seem to be taking a much shorter-range view of the possible shipping problems, Wednesday, futures prices of grains and soybean products were climbing sharply because of renewed export demand and news that Arab countries had exempted Japan—a major U.S. farm customer—from the next scheduled round of cuts in petroleum shipments.

Japan, which must import most of its raw materials and food, is feeling the effects of the bunker-fuel pinch perhaps more than any other nation.

Masayoshi Furuhata, an official in Mitsui & Co.'s corporate-planning division, says that the firm and other cargo-ship users are having an increasingly difficult time moving supplies to Japan.

Mr. Furuhata says that movement of agricultural items, including feed grains, and movement of iron and coal to steel mills are being slowed. He says that some steel mills are operating with less than one month's inventory because of the shipping problems.

Officials Worry

Despite the one-month reprieve on petroleum supplies granted by the Arabs, Japanese officials are concerned about maintaining adequate food supplies.

One ironic prospect of the bunker fuel shortage is that Egypt may particularly suffer as a result of any shipping cutbacks. A British shipping official, who declined to be identified, noted that Australia might have trouble filling its contract to deliver one million tons of wheat to Egypt in 1974 if major shortages of bunker fuel occur.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

	Nov. 30, 1973 Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)	2.3437	2.3423	—10.10
Belg. fr. (A)	39.9	39.925	
Belg fr. (B)	39.485	39.6	+13.38
Deutsche mark	2.626	2.6262	+22.78
Danish krone	6.1175	6.13	+13.70
Escudo	24.815	24.9	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.68	4.6875	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.4687	4.49	+13.90
Guilder	2.7575	2.7585	+17.69
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	677.0	680.0	
Lira (B)	604.5	605.0	—3.88
Peseta	57.25	57.25	
Schilling	19.27	19.45	+20.46
Sw. krona	4.4137	4.42	+8.77
Swiss franc	3.2068	3.2055	+19.77
Yen	280.9	280.02	+9.99

*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement, as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Fres. B: Commercial.

Eurco Is Worth...

Nov. 30, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	2.14224	Belgian F	47.81356
French	5.81665	Krone	7.34837
£	0.57160	Irish £	0.57160
Lire	753.66183	Lux. F	47.81356
Guilders	3.33542	U.S. $	1.23446

Energy Shortage Cuts Japan Growth Hopes

...KYO, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).— ...l with severe shortages of ...y and raw materials, the ...ese government today re... its economic projections for ...scal year ending next March ...concluded that economic ...h will be about half that ...ally expected.

...e cabinet also said that the ...e of payments will record ...e deficit, instead of the ...ously anticipated surplus, ...that the cost of living will ...far beyond earlier expecta...

...the private sector, more ...anies announced staff price ...es for their products, and ...ing concerns decided to im...special surcharges on freight ...ments to cope with a short... bunker oil. Fertilizer pro...s said they may be unable ...et export commitments.

...its economic forecast revi... the Economic Planning ...y said Japan's real economic ...h rate in fiscal 1973 will be ...cent, rather than the 10.7 ...at the government expected ... the year began last ...l.

...agency said growth in the ...half of the current year is ...rget at 10.9 percent, but ...the second half is now ex...d to show an advance of ...6 percent, mainly as a ... of a shortage of energy ...arious industrial raw mate...

Prices to Soar

...planning agency said it ...expects wholesale prices to ...17 percent in the current ...year, compared with a ...cent gain initially expected, ...for consumer prices to jump ...rcent rather than only 5.5 ...nt.

...n the revised price estimates ...ad overly optimistic on the ...of trends in recent months. ...e agency also said that Ja... basic balance of payments, ...h includes everything but ...-term capital flows and er...and omissions, will show a ...it of $8.6 billion in the year ending March. When the current fiscal year began, the government had expected a $950 million surplus.

A drastic increase in import costs was the main reason for the turnaround.

Plea on 'Scare Buying'

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, speaking on nationwide television, said the budget for the coming fiscal year would be a balanced one to avoid stimulating demand during a time of shortages.

He asked the public not to resort to "scare buying," saying the government will ensure stable supplies of daily necessities, even if it has to impose rationing.

Meanwhile, the price increase parade continued. Maruzen Oil Co., a major refiner, raised its prices for all products except kerosene by 40 percent. Kerosene, a major source of home heat in Japan, is already subject to price controls at the wholesale level.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry said a su vey of small businesses showed that plastic fabricators have been notified of a 30 percent cut in supplies of raw materials and a 50-60 percent boost in prices, retroactive to mid-November.

The chamber said dyestuff makers have also experienced shortages and a 30-40 percent increase in raw mate ial costs. Industrial rubber goods makers were listed as another struggling sector as a result of a 40 percent increase in the price of heavy oil.

Japanese shipping companies, feeling the pinch of a fuel oil shortage, decided to trim the speed of their vessels by 10 percent, which results in 20 percent less oil consumed, the companies said.

Shipping concerns also decided on a special rate increase of $2.45 a ton on freight moving between Japan and North America, while boosts of 5.3 to 7 percent over normal cargo rates were decided upon for various other routes.

Exemption Sought

Fertilizer p.oducers, citing difficulty in meeting export contracts concluded with needy nations such as India, China and Indonesia, said they plan to ask for exemption from the Japanese government's plan to trim the amount of oil available to industry.

Haruo Suzuki, president of the urea and ammonium sulphate industry association, said he planned to ask Indonesia and China for emergency supplies of oil if the government turned down the request.

Elsewhere, the leaders of Keidanren and Keizai Doyukai, two big business associations, met to discuss oil crisis counter-measures. They are both in favor of industrial cartels to regulate prices, an idea that is gaining support in the government.

The Keizai Doyukai officials also advocated lower government spending, a five-day work week, curbs on new building construction, tax cuts for low-income groups, and higher interest rates for savings deposits. All of these ideas are aimed at cutting consumption.

Tokyo Sets Program On Prices, Rationing

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (WP).—The Tanaka cabinet today approved a far-reaching legislative program, including price control and rationing authority, to deal with the potentially grave impact of Middle Eastern oil restrictions.

The three-part program will be submitted to a special session of the national Diet scheduled to convene tomorrow. In view of the threat of an economic crisis, the government is hoping for speedy action.

The toughest measure approved today is an updating of the 1946 price control ordinance enacted with the approval of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's military occupation command in the chaotic early postwar years.

Except for the price of public baths and of raw alcohol —both of which are still regulated by the occupation era law —it has not been employed during the two decades of Japan's soaring economic growth.

The price control ordinance—which permits price freezes or even rollbacks—refers to the national emergency following Japan's defeat in World War II. The planned revision makes it clear that the law may be invoked to deal with other emergencies such as the impending economic stress caused by the oil shortage.

The other parts of the legislative package are a "people's livelihood stabilization law" and a special "petroleum control law" providing more sophisticated methods of allocating scarce resources and controlling price increases.

After an intra-governmental dispute, the cabinet decided not to sponsor a "cartel authorization" provision which would have legalized private price-fixing agreements. Many prices are effectively fixed by Japanese companies through "consensus" methods, but such a cartel authorization would have added considerably to the power of private companies. The cartel authorization was strongly opposed by Japan's Federal Trade Commission but backed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Help Sought For U.K. Firm

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).— A shareholder of London & County Securities Group Ltd. and two banks are holding talks to try and find a way to continue the viability of London & County and the security of its depositors, an official said today.

Rumors that London & County was in difficulty swept the financial district late yesterday, prompting a sharp fall in the share price on the London Stock Exchange and roughly halving its value. Today the stock continued to plunge until trading was suspended at 37 1/2 pence. The 1973 high was 305.

London & County is a diversified financial and property enterprise. It is headed by Gerald J. Caplan and its directors include Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe.

The large shareholder involved in the talks is Eagle Star Insurance Co. The banks participating in the talks are National Westminster Bank Ltd. and Keyser Ullmann.

Assistance Arranged

The official said Natwest and Keyser Ullmann have arranged to provide banking assistance to supplement existing management of the company where necessary.

London & County became the target of speculation Tuesday following the resignation of Donald C. Bardsley, who in early July was appointed a director and head of the group's banking division. On Wednesday John Ogg resigned as a director of Rowan & Boden Ltd., a company which is 57 percent owned by London & County.

London & County said in its annual report that as of March 31 it had deposits totaling £76.2 million and loans and advances totaling £55.3 million.

Mr. Caplan has been an advocate of long-term investment in industry by bankers and his group has built up substantial holdings in a variety of enterprises.

London & County said a further statement on its affairs will be made early next week.

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Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 30, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.52	4.61
Advisrs	4.27	4.67
Aetna F	7.33	8.01
Aetna Shr	13.48	14.73
Afuture F	8.42	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.52	.57
Allstate	11.29	12.10
Alpha	11.23	12.27
Amcap	4.43	4.84
Am Birth	9.54	10.48
Am Diver	8.39	9.17
Am Eqity	4.34	4.76
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.71	7.33
Incme	7.95	8.16
Invest	7.47	8.16
Specl	6.93	7.57
Stock	6.71	7.55
Am Grth	5.21	5.63
Am Insin	4.60	5.03
Am Invs	4.86	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.70	8.42
AmN Gth	2.01	2.20
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.79	4.15
Grwth	7.07	7.75
Incme	6.97	7.64
Fd Inv	6.78	7.65
Vent	7.83	8.53
Wash N	10.85	11.87
Astron	3.46	3.78
Audax Fd	6.28	6.87
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.28	4.65
Fnd B	6.72	7.30
Stock	5.53	6.04
Scien	4.07	4.42
BLC Grth	10.23	11.24
Babson	10.53	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.31	6.90
Bayrk Gr	6.03	6.56
Beacn Hil	7.61	N.L.
Beacn In	9.73	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.49	3.81
Bondstk	4.33	4.73
Bost Fdn	8.81	9.63
Brwn Fd	3.01	3.29
Burnh Fd	9.50	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.54	12.64
Candn	21.17	23.16
Divid	3.20	3.51
NatW S	9.28	10.10
NY Vnt	10.32	11.20
CG Fund	9.29	10.04
Cap Trin	10.12	11.06
Cntry Sh	13.09	14.31
Channing Funds:		
Balan	9.94	10.86
Bond	8.97	9.80
Com St	1.26	1.38
Eq Grt	7.34	8.02
Eq Pro	2.87	3.14
Fd Am	7.39	8.08
Grwth	4.72	5.16
Incom	6.73	7.36
Specl	1.72	1.88
Vent	7.73	8.45
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.31	8.21
Frt Cap	4.60	5.03
Shrhld	6.83	7.43
Specl	5.84	6.38
Chemicl	9.57	10.79
CNA MgemtFds:		
Liby Fd	4.64	5.07
Man Fd	3.55	3.88
Schust	7.32	8.06
Schu Sp	6.96	7.16
TMR A	7.64	8.25
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.31	10.17
Equty	2.98	3.26
Fund	9.49	10.23
Grwth	5.60	6.12
Incom	9.65	10.56
Vent	2.73	2.98
Colu Grth	11.36	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.05	1.15
Cwlth C	1.35	1.48
Comp Gr	6.10	6.67
Comp Bd	7.62	8.28
Comp Fd	6.63	7.21
Concord	8.89	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.25	10.75
Constel G	5.03	5.53
Cont Mut	7.32	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.63	12.57
Crn WDiv	5.25	5.74
Crn WDal	5.78	6.22
Dalles Fd	3.16	
Davge Fd	6.94	N.L.
deVegh	57.27	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.07	9.91
Delew	8.53	9.32
Delta	4.46	4.87
Dir Cap	4.07	4.46
Dodg Cox	14.41	N.L.
Drexel	9.12	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.10	11.07
Equil	3.61	3.86
Levge	13.79	15.33
Spl Inc	7.25	7.95
Third C	9.85	10.74
E&E Fd	3.10	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.98	7.65
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.27	10.13
Grwth	11.51	12.58
Incom	5.97	6.55
Specl	6.94	7.53
Stock	11.63	12.71
EDIE Spl	18.09	N.L.
Egret Gt	11.25	12.24
Efun Tr	14.67	
Emer Sec	3.05	3.33
Energy	11.36	N.L.
Fairfd	7.87	8.60
Farm Bu	8.42	N.L.
Fed Reg	7.36	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.93	9.76
Capit	10.45	11.42
Contfd	8.98	
Conv	6.96	
Contfd	8.98	
Conv	6.96	
Destny	6.51	
Essex	7.89	
Evrst	10.77	11.77
Fidel	14.35	15.68
Puritn	8.97	9.80
Salem	3.55	3.88
Trend	21.35	23.33
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.04	N.L.
Indust	3.96	N.L.
Incom	5.57	N.L.
Vent	3.72	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.07	11.01
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.77	5.23
Grwth	6.83	7.48
Incom	7.86	8.61
Stock	7.18	7.87
Fst Mutt	8.12	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.13	N.L.
Forum Group:		
C'mb F	7.52	N.L.
100 Fd	9.75	N.L.
101 Fd	7.69	N.L.
Twen F	5.64	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.17	4.55
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.92	5.38
Incom	10.78	11.78
Mutal	8.31	9.08
Specl	10.69	11.68
Foursq	8.15	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.86	7.52
Grwth	6.83	7.48
Utils	4.17	4.57
Incom	1.77	1.94
US Gov	9.84	10.78
Capit	4.54	4.98
Equit	3.89	4.26
Frkln Lfe	10.44	11.41
FdF Dep	8.29	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.37	9.15
Impac	7.47	8.16
Ind Trd	10.00	10.93
Pilot	7.59	8.30
Gatewy	5.77	6.24
GE S& S	31.52	
Gen Sec	5.87	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	4.76	5.21
Balan	7.27	7.95
Com St	10.14	11.09
GrthFd A	4.03	4.40
Grth Ind	18.90	N.L.
Guard M	21.17	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.83	4.19
Grwth	5.72	6.26
Incom	5.98	6.54
H&C Fd	9.01	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.72	N.L.
Hedb Gor	6.92	7.56
Hedge	5.58	
Heritge	1.52	1.66
Hor Man	17.01	18.39
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.08	4.46
Incom	4.04	4.42
Trus sh	13.18	14.40
Trus un	3.56	
Imp Cap	8.96	9.79
Imp Gth	6.71	7.33
IncF Am	12.07	13.19
Industry	3.01	3.29
INTGN	8.26	8.92
Int Invst	12.12	13.28
Inver Gth	7.85	N.L.
ICA	12.21	13.34
Inv Guid	6.78	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.33	
Inves Bos	10.17	11.11
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.88	7.54
Capit G	2.57	2.82
Capit S	5.19	5.69
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.07	
IDS ndi	5.37	5.83
Mutt	9.00	9.78
Prog	3.74	4.07
Stock	17.87	19.42
Select	9.44	10.15
Var Py	7.76	8.43
Inv Resh	4.73	5.17
Istel	21.53	22.30
Ivy	6.72	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.57	9.32
Janus F	15.64	N.L.
J Hanck	7.13	7.75
J Hanc Sl	7.49	8.14
Johnstn	22.07	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.16	4.56
Cus B1	18.95	19.82
Cus B2	19.52	21.39
Cus B4	8.14	8.92
Cus K1	6.90	7.57
Cus K2	5.49	6.01
Cus S1	20.54	22.51
Cus S2	10.00	10.96
Cus S3	6.95	7.62
Cus S4	3.66	4.01
Polar	3.27	3.60
Knickb	5.58	6.11
Knick Gt	6.53	7.15
Land Gth	6.31	6.89
Lenox Fd	4.86	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.77	16.21
Lex Gr	5.42	5.92
Lex Rh	12.38	13.53
Life Ins	7.62	8.33
Linc NH	6.31	6.90
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.46	N.L.
Mut	14.07	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.19	6.70
A Bus	2.73	2.96
Bnd Db	9.54	10.43
Luth Bro	9.60	10.49
Luth Inc	9.37	10.24
Massachusett Co:		
Mass Financl:		
Indep	7.84	8.57
Mass	10.87	11.91
MIT	10.35	11.23
MID	12.58	13.86
MFD	11.69	13.00
MCD	12.98	14.19
Mates	9.75	N.L.
Mathers	8.33	N.L.
Mid AM	4.83	5.28
MONY F	10.55	10.93
MSB Fd	10.55	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.32	9.47
MIF Fd	7.05	7.73
MIF Gth	3.95	4.37
M OmaG	4.45	4.94
M Omaht	8.49	9.28
Mut Shrs	14.99	N.L.
Mut Trst	9.85	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.58	8.75
Natl Ind	9.07	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.73	8.45
Bond	4.89	5.33
Divid	3.30	3.61
Grwth	5.92	6.47
Pf Stk	5.80	6.45
Incom	4.36	4.77
Stock	6.12	6.69
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.15	17.55
Grwth	10.03	10.99
Side	15.25	16.59
Neuw Cat	4.87	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.98	N.L.
New Per	13.72	14.99
New Wld	11.00	12.02
Newton	10.37	11.32
Nich Strg	10.58	N.L.
Noreast	14.85	N.L.
Omega	7.39	7.71
One Wms	16.96	N.L.
ONeill Fd	unavail	
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.26	6.95
AIM	9.60	10.53
Time	5.83	6.37
OTC Seo	9.70	10.60
Param M	6.25	6.84
Paul Rvr	6.38	6.97
Pegas Fd	4.50	4.94
Penn Sq	6.50	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.08	
Phila	6.32	6.98
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	7.07	7.70
Mag C	8.70	9.51
Incom	8.43	9.81
Pine St	9.56	N.L.
Pine Tree	6.91	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.45	7.05
Fund	10.51	11.54
II	9.24	10.10
Plan Inv	9.58	9.85
Plgrth	10.06	10.58
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.69	N.L.
N Era	10.20	N.L.
N Horiz	8.34	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.25	N.L.
Provid	3.80	4.05
Prov Gth	7.70	8.40
Pru SIP	9.35	10.01
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.23	11.18
Equit	7.87	8.60
Georg	14.09	15.40
Grwth	9.74	10.64
Incom	7.94	8.68
Invest	8.79	9.61
Vista	6.93	9.76
Voyag	9.23	10.05
Revere	6.59	6.00
Rinrel	12.91	
Safec Eqt	7.58	8.28
Sagitars	8.88	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.20	N.L.
Specl	24.50	N.L.
Balan	14.76	N.L.
Com St	9.50	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.03	4.40
Ad Inc	3.39	3.72
Ad Ins	7.75	8.49
Comp C	4.44	4.87
Inc Bos	6.64	6.16
Lever	4.41	4.83
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.25	3.66
Invest	6.15	6.75
Ultra	5.94	6.51
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.26	N.L.
Sel Cop	8.34	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.05	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.10	11.05
Sentry F	11.03	12.97
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.29	3.60
Entrp	6.47	6.98
Flet Fd	3.89	4.25
Harbr	7.40	8.09
Legal	6.07	6.70
Pace	6.82	7.45
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.71	19.35
Incom	16.72	18.27
Invest	8.45	9.29
Sherm D	8.49	N.L.
Side Fd	6.34	7.77
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.49	6.99
Invest	9.28	10.25
Trust	7.17	7.84
Vent	6.79	7.35
SB Eqty	9.40	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.09	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.42	10.96
Sw Invs	6.58	7.11
Swin Gt	6.58	6.03
Somer Inv	unavail	
Spectra F	8.91	4.03
S&P IntD	6.07	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.49	4.91
Div Fd	4.91	5.25
Prog F	4.64	4.65
S:Frm Gt	4.48	N.L.
S Frm In	8.45	N.L.
State St	47.98	46.16
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.80	N.L.
Asso F	1.32	N.L.
Invest	1.52	N.L.
Ocean	6.50	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.90	N.L.
Cap O	9.51	N.L.
Stock	14.05	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.79	6.35
Incom	7.95	8.71
Sumit	8.16	8.94
Tech	5.95	6.52
Survey F	9.23	10.09
Sync Gth	5.76	6.30
Temp Gt	7.57	8.30
Trns Cap	7.91	8.60
Trav Eq	9.84	10.78
Tudr Hed	18.48	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.45	2.70
TwnC Inc	3.84	4.21
USAA t	9.08	N.L.
US GovSe	9.02	10.07
Unif Mut	7.87	8.60
Unifund	6.60	7.21
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.43	13.58
Nat Inv	7.54	8.24
U Cap	7.82	8.55
Whteh	11.87	12.97
United Funds:		
Accm	6.56	7.19
Bond	7.92	8.68
Con Gr	9.06	9.93
Con Inc	9.33	10.22
Incom	12.33	13.51
Scien	6.37	6.98
Vang	5.55	6.08
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.84	5.30
Incom	4.07	4.46
Lev Grt	5.28	5.57
Spl Sit	2.63	2.88
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.62	7.23
Comm	6.81	7.44
Specl	6.48	7.08
Vandrbt	3.93	4.30
Vaned	1.18	1.29
Vanty TN	6.02	N.L.
Var In P	3.36	3.65
Viking	4.93	N.L.
Wall St G	6.78	7.41
Wash M	10.44	11.41
Weing Eq	10.18	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	19.88	21.73
Ivest	8.48	9.27
Morg	10.85	11.87
Techv	7.15	
Trust	10.57	11.55
Wellsl	11.64	12.72
Wellin	10.15	11.09
West B	10.20	11.15
Windr	6.51	7.11
West Ind	2.72	2.98
Westf Grt	7.12	7.74
Wisc Fd	5.21	5.69
Ziegler	9.76	10.66

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	87½	88½
Amax 8-76	97¼	98¼
Amax 8¼-86	97¼	102½
ASEA 8½-86	97	98
Ashland 8-87	95¼	96¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94	95
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	96½	97½
Barclay 8¼-86	98½	99½
Beecham 8¼-86	96	97
BICC 7¾-87	91	92
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
CN PTT 8-86	97	98
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100½	101½
Carrier 8-87	95¼	96¼
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	97	100
Com Union	97½	98½
Cons. Food 7½-91	90½	91½
Cont Oil 7-80	94¾	95¾
Conoco 8-86	96¾	97¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	97½	98½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	91½	92½
Copen Tel 8¼-86	97	98
Corning 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	95¼	96¼
Denmark 9-92	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-90	89	90
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Dupont 7½-78	97¾	98¾
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-90	88½	89½
Esso 7½-76	96¾	97¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
Escom 8½-86	94¼	95¼
FinMtgBk 8½-86	97¼	98¼
First Chic 7-80	91	92
Ford 8-81	99	100
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96¼	97¼
GenMills 8-86	98	99
GenMot 8¼-76	99	100
GenMot 8¾-86	102½	103½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	90	91
Granges 8½-89	96	97
GTE 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Guar Roy 8-87	92½	93½
Haas 8-78	98½	99½
Haas 8¼-86	100	101
Hambros 7¾-86	92	93
Helsinki 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Hill Samuel 8½-86	97	98
Iceland 8-87	94	95
I.C.I. 7½-92	91	92
I.N.I. 8-87	91	92
Ireland 8¼-89	95	96
I.S.E. 8¼-86	98	99
Intl Util 8¼-82	96½	97½
Kimberley 8½-86	100	101
Klein Ben 8¼-87	95¼	96¼
Lyons 8¼-86	98½	99½
Matina 4½-88	103½	104½
Metro Est 8¼-86	95½	96½
Monsanto 8¼-85	102¾	103¾
Mount Isa 8¾-86	96½	97½
Newfoundld 8½-86	99½	100½
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorsKomBk 7¾-8	90	91
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8¼-86	96	97
Otis-Elv 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
OwensCorn 9-86	102¾	103¾
Pac. Light 8-86	95	96
Pekema 8½-86	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-86	94¾	95¾
Petronor 8½-86	96	97
PhilMorris 8-78	99½	100½
PhilMorris 8¼-86	102¼	103¼
Plessy 8½-86	95¼	96¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	92½	93½
Queensld 8½-86	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Rank 8¾-86	99	100
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-88	94	95
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	96½	97½
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
St. Ind. 8¼-88	100½	101½
Sth Africa 8-87	90½	91½
Sybron 8-87	94¼	95¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	93¼	94¼
Textron 7¾-87	93¼	94¼
Transamer 8½-86	98½	99½
Transocean 8-86	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-84	98	99
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
T.R.W. 8¾-86	99	100
Union Oil 7-79	93¼	94¼
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	94	95
Volvo 8-87	94¼	95¼
Wellcome 8¼-87	95	96
Will Glyn 8¼-87	95½	96½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	61	62½
Amaxco 4¼-87	102	103½
Amoco 5½-84	121½	123½
Am Tob 5½-88	93	94½
Ashland 5-88	94½	96
Beatrice 4½-92	90½	92
Borden 5-92	81½	83
BroadHale 4½-87	74½	76
Carnation 4-88	76	77½
Chevron 5-88	94½	96
Chrysler 4¾-88	61	62½
Chrysler 5-88	66½	68
Con Tel 5½-88	87½	89
Cummins In 6¼-86	90	91½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	100	101½
EastKodak 4½-88	122½	124
Econ Lab 4¼-87	98½	100
Fedders 5-92	62	63½
Firestone 5-88	75½	77
Ford 6-86	83½	85
Ford 5-88	75	76½
GenElec 4¼-85	107	108½
GenElec 4¼-87	97	98½
Gen Foods 4½-82	83	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	83½	85
Halliburt 4½-87	142	143½
Honeywell 6-86	94	95½
ITT 4¾-87	77½	79
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	89½
Masco 4½-88	87½	89
Mass Mut 6¾-87	79½	81
McDerm 4¾-87	144½	146
Miles 4¼-93	76½	78
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117½	119
Motorola 4½-83	134½	136
Murphy Oil 5-89	147	149
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	98½
Owens Ill 4½-87	98	99½
PanAm 5¼-88	57	58½
Penney JC 4½-87	97	98½
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	100	101½
Rank 4¼-93	77	78½
R.C.A. 5-88	77½	79
Revlon 4¾-87	89½	91
Sperry 4¼-88	100½	102
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	99	100½
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	90½
WarnLam 4½-87	100	101½
WarnLam 4½-88	90½	92

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.43	91.73	115.58
Previous	97.38	91.66	116.26

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 30, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
26491	Abitibi	$10½	10¼	10⅜	— ½
6800	Acklands	$10¾	11	11	— ¼
516	Acres Ltd	$11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
7725	Agnico E	600	570	600	+15
210	Agra Ind	$11	11	11	— ⅛
4901	Alta Gas T	$10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
870	Algo Cent	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
3400	Alliance B	$8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
4425	Alminex	780	770	780	
2310	Argus C pr	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
1750	Atco Ind	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
200	Banister C	$19	19	19	— 1
12680	Bank N S	$37¾	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅜
482	Baton B	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
5897	Bell Canad	$40⅝	40	40⅛	— ⅛
2450	Bellm	$14½	14	14	— ¾
46200	Block Bros	360	345	350	+ 5
4800	Bovis Cor	220	215	215	
4805	BP Can	$14	13¾	13⅞	
3200	Bralor Res	155	145	150	
13500	Bramalea	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1600	Brameda	52	52	52	— 1
3400	Brenda M	775	755	760	—15
2300	BC Forest	$20¼	19¼	19¾	— 1
98	BC Phone	$53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
15400	Brunswk	510	485	490	—20
100	Budd Auto	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
5283	Burns Fds	$15½	15½	15½	
16000	Cad Dev	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
1485	Cal Pow	$25¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
7650	Camflo	985	965	975	— 5
740	Campau A	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
1822	C Pakrs C	$23¾	23½	23½	
2260	Can Perm	$19½	19½	19½	
2600	C Tung	290	285	286	— 4
400	C Cablesy	$16½	16	16	— ¼
7189	C Imp Bank	$29	28½	28½	— ¼
5440	C Ind Gas	$9	8¾	9	
2750	CIL	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2519	Cdn Tire A	$50¼	50	50	— ½
245	Cassiar	$10½	10¼	10½	— ½
4600	Celanese	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13100	Chemalloy	325	310	315	— 5
2250	Chieftan D	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
920	C Holiday I	$7½	7⅛	7½	— ¼
6800	Con Bldg	280	270	280	+ 5
11000	C Rambler	285	273	273	—14
2250	Con Distrb	$15½	16	16⅛	— ½
7904	Cons Gas	$15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
1300	Conwest	410	400	410	
1570	Craigmt	700	680	690	—20
19600	Crush Intl	$10¼	10	10	
3105	Denison	$50	49	49⅛	+ ¾
1800	Dicknsn	340	320	340	+10
2811	Dofasco	$29¼	28¾	28¾	— 1
1498	Dom Store	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
950	Dupont	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
2500	Dylex L A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2710	Electro Itd	$9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
300	Emco	$5	5	5	
10030	Falcon C	$71⅛	71½	71½	— ¼
1000	Fraser	$22¼	22	22	— ¼
600	Fed Ind Ltd	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1921	Falcon	$67¼	66	66	— 2
5405	Francana	$10	10½	10	+1¼
5500	Gnt Mascot	255	250	250	— 5
7400	Gibraltar	$10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
300	Goodyer	$15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
5485	Gt COilsds	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
695	GL Paper	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
350	Gr Plains	$29¾	29⅝	29½	
250	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	— ¼
2790	Guar Trst	$12½	12	12½	+ ½
1000	Hambro C	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
1825	Hawker S	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1649	Hays Dna	$7½	7½	7½	
6000	Houston O	315	305	305	—10
980	H Bay Co	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
185	Huron Eri	$30	29½	29½	— ⅜
5605	IAC	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
8	Indusmin	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
285	Inland Gas	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1815	Intpr Pipe	$22¼	22½	22½	+ ⅛
1455	Int Mogul	895	885	895	+ 5
2950	Inv Grp A	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
885	Jannock	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10300	Kaiser Re	490	470	470	—15
5355	Kaps Tran	485	475	475	—15
200	Kelsey H	$10	9¾	9¾	— ¾
3203	Kerr Add	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3635	Koffler	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
1470	Labatt A	$22⅛	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
1048	Lob Co A	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
1600	Loeb M	440	430	430	—10
1000	Mclan H A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
7245	MB Ltd	$33¼	33½	33½	
645	Mattgmi	$30	30	30	
100	McGraw H	425	425	425	
200	met Stores	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1285	Microsyst	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5210	Moore	$51½	51¼	51¼	— 2¼
3724	Murphy	$10	9½	10	+ ⅜
500	Nat Trust	$19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
9198	Noranda A	$50¼	48	48	— 2¼
1100	Orchan	440	435	435	
2310	OSF-Ind	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ¼
5575	Oshawa A	$7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
1600	PanCan P	$14½	14	14¼	
330	Patino N V	$20½	20½	20½	
25	Pembin A	375	375	375	
1450	Pembin B	385	380	380	—10
127	Petrofina	$22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
1700	Pine Point	$34	33½	33¼	— ⅛
2102	Placer	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
4510	Rapid Dta	280	265	270	—15
200	Rayrock	105	105	105	
350	Redpath I	$26½	26½	26½	+ 1
1225	Reed Osir A	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
420	Reichhold	$16¼	16	16	— 1
2400	Rothman	$14⅛	14	14	
9611	Shell Can	$19	18½	18¼	— ⅛
11284	Sherritt	$14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
29146	Simpsons	$8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
3020	Simpson S	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
500	Slater Stl	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3200	Slat W Can	$8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
10700	St Brodcst	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
9730	Stelco	$32¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
7400	Steep R	177	169	170	—10
3900	Sundale O	905	880	880	—20
4930	Tara	$12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
700	Teck Cor A	365	360	360	
401	Teck Cor B	320	320	320	— 5
600	Teledyne	435	435	435	
472	Texaco	$48½	47¼	48½	+1¼
1200	Thom Nes	$12½	12½	12½	— ½
5129	Tor Dm Bk	$34½	33¾	33¾	— 1
380	Traders A	$16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
1128	Tr Can PL	$34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
1480	Trans Mt	$17	16½	16½	— ½
21375	U Siscoe	525	470	490	—35
3125	Un Carbid	$18	18	18	
6143	Un Gas	$9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
550	Union Oil	$15¼	15	15	— ½
1600	Upp Can	300	295	300	
200	Van Der	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
650	Voyager P	620	615	615	—10
50	Weldwod	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
2302	Wstburne	$11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
100	W Cdn Seed	$5	5	5	
2500	West Mine	290	286	286	— 6
600	W Realty	$5⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
560	Westnhse	$19	19	19	
640	Weston	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
103	White Pas	$8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
2600	Woodwd A	$21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
1200	Yk Bear	500	500	500	+10

Total sales 2,395,538 shares

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	106.6	109.0	144.3	101.1
Brussels	144.22	145.11	166.86	136.79
Frankfurt	110.12	111.84	156.21	106.45
London 30.	364.2	375.3	509.6	363.9
London 500.	161.79	164.30	217.35	161.53
Milan	115.36	116.56	147.26	96.49
Paris	92.9	93.2	118.3	92.4
Sydney	453.62	450.93	669.27	445.34
Tokyo (n)	324.06	320.65	422.48	315.94
Tokyo (o)	4461.34	4411.44	5359.74	4283.75
Zurich	325.3	324.2	418.3	319.2

(n) New. (o) Old.

CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS

The Investors Protective Association plans to have a representative attend the Capital Growth Co. shareholders meeting on December 3 in Costa Rica.

Would you like an independent report on this meeting, plus all available information indicating the present value and future prospects of Capital Growth Co. shares?

To help pay the expenses of representation, preparation, printing and mailing this report, please send us $10. U.S., or £4., or equivalent. (If insufficient information is obtained, your money will be refunded.)

Investors Protective Association
Kompagni Str. 6,
1208 Copenhagen K., Denmark

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2450	Algoma	$20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
450	Asbestos	$18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
2718	Bank Mont	$19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
150	Bombard	205	205	205	— 15
21690	Brinco	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	
1712	Can Cement	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
425	Canron	$18½	18¼	18¼	— 1
90100	Com BusM	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9050	Con Bath	$27	26½	26½	+ ½
900	Dom Glass	$12	12	12	
1059	Dom Text	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
900	Fncl Col	$5.00	4.95	5.00	— ⅛
120	Laur Fin	$10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
550	Molson A	$22	22	22	— ⅜
550	Mont Trust	$19	18¾	19	+ ¼
3600	Price Co	$15	15	15	— ¼
5363	Royal Bank	$36	35½	35½	— ½
1360	Royal Trust	$26	25¾	26	+ ½
2317	Steinberg A	$21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
570	Trizec	$24	24	24	
1000	Unican Sec	$350	350	350	
850	Zellers	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛

Total sales 1,003,715 shares.

Italian Output Higher

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).—The Italian industrial production index in October was 133.6 (1970 equals 100), up 10.5 percent from October 1972, when the index was 120.9, the government said today. For the January-October period, the index was 8 percent higher than the like 1972 period.

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Tokyo Exchange

Nov 30, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass		Matsu El Wks	529
Canon Camera	255	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	165
Dai Nip. Print	270	Mitsubi Corp.	450
Fuji Bank	325	Mitsui Co.	480
Fuji Photo	274	Mitsukoshi	561
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec.	175
Honda Motor	537	Sharp	279
C. Itoh	675	Shiseido	950
Jap. Air Lines	2,020	Sony Corp.	3,750
Kansai El P	756	Sumitomo Bk	529
Kao Soap	377	Taisho Marine	407
Kirin Brewery	278	Takeda Chem.	235
Komatsu	237	Teijin	370
Kubota I Wks	370	Tokyo Marine	453
Matsu E Ind.	490	Toray	215
		Toyota Motor	482

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¼	18	ScovilMf .80	5	45	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVi		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8¾	7⅜	Scud pf.67k		85	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
52¼	30⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	5	26	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
10	3⅞	SbdWA .56t	6	63	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	6½	Seagrve .24a	4	23	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
22⅞	17⅝	SealPw .72b	5	9	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
39⅞	27⅞	SearleG .46	36	325	31	30	31	+ ⅜
123⅝	80¼	Sears 1.60a	19	345	83⅝	81½	81⅝	— 1½
9⅛	1	Seatrain Lin		73	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	36¼	Sedcolnc .08	31	63	57⅛	55	57⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅞	12⅛	Servmt .56a	6	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Shakspre .28	5	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
22	8⅝	Shapell .10	4	31	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
63¾	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	12	97	60⅛	59¼	60⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	6¼	ShellrGl .56	3	77	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ⅜
26⅝	18⅝	ShlGl pf1.40		4	26	25⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	15	ShlGl pf1.35		6	16	16	16	— ⅜
37⅝	29⅛	SherwWm 2	6	37	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
10	5⅝	SiegelH .20e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	10	SierraPc .86	7	82	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅞	Signal .60b	7	402	19¾	18¾	18⅞	
57	35	Signal pf2.20		6	41½	41	41	+ ¼
24⅝	16⅝	Signal pf 1		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
5⅝	2⅞	Simm Prec	7	25	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
28	16	Simm 28a	6	32	16⅛	15	16	— ¼
63¾	41⅝	SimPat .30a	37	83	45⅞	44	44⅞	— ⅜
72⅝	40½	Singer 2.60	7	94	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
96	59¼	Singr pf3.50		1	59	59	59	+ 1
26⅝	11	SkaggCo .40	8	8	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
72	52	Skelly Oil 1	19	10	65¼	65	65	— ⅜
44	11⅞	SkilCp .90a	6	69	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	10⅝	Skyline .24	7	169	11	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	15⅜	SlaterW .40	9	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
28⅞	10⅝	SmithAO .78	3	101	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	15	SmithInt .32	32	179	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	45⅝	SmithKline 2	14	108	50	49⅛	49⅛	— 1⅛
23	18	SmithTr .40	6	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Smucker .80	9	7	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
27¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
6¾	2⅞	Sonesta 1.66c		7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
67¼	28⅝	SonyCp .10e	25	615	32	30¾	30⅞	— 1¼
		Sony fn.03e		44	29	28⅞	28⅞	
34⅝	29½	SooLin 1.80e	4	14	32¼	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	SOS Con .27	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	SCarEG 1.43	9	30	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20	6⅛	Southdwn In	3	28	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅝	Sodw pf1.60		4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
38¼	23⅞	SoeastBk .76	14	24	32⅛	32	32	
19⅛	10⅝	SoastPS 1.28	10	8	14	14	14	
29⅜	19⅛	SoCalE 1.56	7	1066	19⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
20⅞	16⅝	SouthCo 1.34	7	993	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	29⅛	SoulGE 2.08	6	5	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	42½	SoNRes 1.50	9	40	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
45	28⅞	SoNETl 2.84	8	14	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ¼
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	9	87	33	32⅛	32⅞	— ⅛
50¼	29¾	SouRy 1.92	9	152	40	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¼	SouRy pf.50		13	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	12	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
32¼	14½	SouthInd .30b	10	255	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
12⅞	7⅛	SwstFor .20	3	31	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	SwtFl pf1.50		12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	SwstPSv .82	9	183	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Sparton .20a	4	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
30⅞	12¼	SperryHut 1	3	58	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
51¼	34⅜	Sprry H pf 3		3	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
56	35⅝	SperryR .66	15	144	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	11	Sprague El	7	89	17¾	16⅝	16½	— 1½
15⅛	11⅛	SpringM .68	5	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	18	55	27¼	26⅞	27	— ¼
114⅛	88	Squibb 1.62	25	40	89¾	89¼	89¼	— ¾
31⅛	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	7	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
25⅝	22	StPoor 1.18e		25	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
55¾	46⅛	StBrand 1.83	14	30	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	32	StBPaint .25	28	41	34¼	33½	33⅞	— ¾
90	55⅛	StdOilCal 3	6	4435	8	56¼	57½	+ ⅜
37¼	28⅛	StdOilCal wi		23	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
97¾	76¼	StOilInd 2.68	13	163	92⅛	92⅛	92⅞	+ ⅛
171	84½	StOilOh 2.72	33	62	151½	149¼	151	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅛	StPress .20e	4	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
79	75	StdOilOh wi		84	75	75	75	
11⅛	9⅛	StPrudm .66	9	14	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
20¼	10⅛	Standex .44	4	18	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	30	StanWks .96	10	10	31	30½	30½	— ½
16⅛	8⅛	Stanray .60	5	6	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
25	16¼	Starrett 1	7	8	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
28	15⅜	StatMl 2.44e	6	11	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
14	11⅛	StatMS .73e		16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
55⅞	38⅝	StauffChm 2	8	28	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Sterchi .48b	5	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
37⅛	27⅛	SterDrug .60	22	180	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
35⅛	24⅛	StevensJP 2	5	28	25⅞	24½	24½	— ½
35⅝	24¼	StewWa 1.92	7	43	24	22¾	24	— ⅜
21¼	14	StokeVanC 1	6	35	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
80¼	32¼	StoneWeb 2e	15	173	80	75½	75½	— 3
13½	8⅛	StoneCon .40	5	1	10	10	10	
44	13	StorerBdg 1	6	43	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1⅛
15⅞	7	StridRite .65	5	26	8⅛	7⅞	7½	— ⅛
55	30	StuWor 1.32	3	27	30½	29½	29½	— ½
41¼	23	StW pfA1.40		5	23⅝	23	23	
17⅞	2⅛	SuavSh .10p	4	127	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
33	15	SubnPro .80	7	57	15⅝	15	15	— ½
10⅛	6⅝	SuCrest		11	7	7	7	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅝	Sun Chm .40	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
61⅝	42¼	SunOil .98r	12	67	56⅝	55⅛	56½	+ ¼
52	38¼	Sun O pf2.25		83	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+ ¼
34⅞	18⅛	Sunbeam .90	8	171	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	12	x48	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	40¼	Sunds pf3.50		x1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	SunshM .10e	67	67	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	SupValu .76	6	182	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
353	201	Supr Oil 1.40	59	3	308½	306	306	— 2
14⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .20	9	33	7	6⅞	7	
14⅛	5⅜	SupmkG .20	9	33	7	6⅞	7	
40⅛	16⅛	Superscpe	4	79	20⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
19	11¼	Sutro 1.60e	7	201	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6⅞	Swank .68a	6	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅛	Sybron .72	15	36	28	27	28	+ 1
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	45⅛	44½	45⅛	— ⅜
15⅞	7⅝	Systron Don	7	22	8½	8	8	— ⅛

T

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58⅝	17	Taft Brd .6	7	20	19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
58⅝	17	Taft Brd .6	7	20	19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
20	7½	Talcott .27p		8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
11¾	5	Talley .60	5	46	5¾	5½	5⅝	
15⅞	9	TalleypfB 1		32	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	TampaE .88	8	125	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅜
46⅞	15⅜	Tandy Corp	9	459	19	18	18	— ⅜
23	7⅛	Tappan .40	4	67	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅜	Technicon	19	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+1⅛
56⅝	29⅞	Tektronx .20	20	81	43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	4⅞	Telecor .24e	5	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10	Teledyn .59t	4	127	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ½
34½	3⅞	Telepmpt	6	642	5¼	4⅞	5	
9	3⅛	Telex Cp		82	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Tenneco 1.44	7	204	22¼	21¼	21⅜	— ⅞
8⅞	3⅛	Tenneco wtA		88	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
112¼	75¾	Tennc pf5.50		31	81¾	80	80	— 1¾
49½	24	Tesoro .10e	11	253	43⅞	42¼	42⅝	— 1¼
43⅝	25⅜	Texaco 1.	6	872	26½	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
61¾	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	12	112	43⅛	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
40	22¼	TexGsT 1.64	6	35	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	23	TxGs pf1.50		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Texasglf .76	14	133	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	— ¾
27⅛	16⅛	Texasind 1b	7	14	18⅛	18½	18½	— ¾
138⅞	83	TexInst .68	35	561	117	114	114	— 3⅞
39	13⅛	TexOIlG .01	18	148	18½	17	17	— 1½
25⅝	16⅝	TexPLd .34e	21	7	21	21	21	
34⅛	20½	TexUt 1.04	11	196	22¼	21⅜	22⅛	+ 1⅛
31⅛	8¾	Textf Ind	2	106	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	16½	Textron 1	7	328	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
44½	29⅞	Textr pf2.08		6	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
34⅛	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22	8⅜	Thiokol .50	5	60	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
61½	48⅛	Thom Betts	27	55	48½	47⅞	48	— ⅝
21⅞	9½	Thomin .40b	6	92	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅝	9¾	ThompJW 1	4	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	6½	ThriftyD .37	6	67	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	17⅛	TI Corp 1.40	6	34	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	23	TidwatM .52	16	20	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
63⅛	29⅛	Timeln 1.90	6	26	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	TimeMir .32	10	134	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
42¼	31⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	51	33⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	127	23	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12	TodShp .20p	20	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅞	ToledE 1.92	7	29	23⅛	23	23⅛	
23⅛	14	TonkaCp .40	7	15	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
46	17⅞	ToolRh 1.14t	9	48	19⅞	18½	18⅞	— 1⅛
17⅛	6⅞	ToolRol .40b	9	3	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
67⅛	34½	TraneCo .96	8	24	34⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— 1⅞
44	26	TranUn 1.44	12	59	37	36	36	— ⅛
42⅞	14½	Trans W Air	4	560	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
29⅛	19⅝	TWA pf 2		30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
15¼	6½	TrnWF .16e	4	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
17⅜	8⅛	Transam .59	7	481	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23¼	18⅛	Trainc 1.65e		8	19¼	19	19	
15	7⅝	Transcn .43	6	43	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	9	129	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
50¾	36⅝	Travlr pf 2		40	42¼	40⅞	41⅛	— 1
31⅝	22⅝	TriCon 2.81e		55	23⅛	23	23	
37	27½	TriSM 2.97e	8	12	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	Triangln .90	6	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
21	11	TriangP .30	3	14	12½	12	12	— ⅜
27⅞	16	Trinity .60	10	40	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	16	Tropicana	19	101	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
34⅞	19½	TRW In 1.12	6	279	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¼
82½	55	TRW pf4.30		1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
89¼	55	TRW pf4.40		10	57	56½	56½	— 1½
15⅛	11½	TucsonG .84	6	28	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
12⅞	5	TwenCe .15e	5	93	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
25¼	14⅝	TylerCp .20	4	14	14¼	13⅝	14	

U

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	19	255	21½	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
22¾	15⅝	UARCO 1.18	6	4	16½	16	16	— ¼
19⅛	13⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	33	14¼	14	14	— ¼
21⅜	11⅛	UMC Ind .96	5	130	11⅝	11	11	— ½
11¼	8½	Unarco .40b	4	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
55¼	42¼	UnNV 1.69e	5	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
62¼	35⅜	U Camp 1.40	13	37	49⅛	48½	48½	— 1
51¾	31⅛	UnCarb 2.10	6	494	32	30⅞	30⅞	— 2
41⅛	15½	UnCom 1.38	1	10	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Union Corp	31	112	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14¼	Un Elec 1.28	9	148	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
106	93	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	97	97	97	— ½
100¾	90½	Un El pf7.44		1	93	93	93	
62½	55	Un El pf4.50		z200	56	55	56	+ 1
49	42¾	Un El pf3.50		z50	43	43	43	— ½
27¾	2⅞	Un Fidelity	3	117	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	32⅝	UnOCal 1.70	9	266	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ¼
64¾	46½	UOCa pf2.50		49	58⅛	56⅞	57⅛	— ⅜
87½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	15	136	84⅝	83⅛	83¼	+ 1⅛
15½	9½	UnPac pf.47		13	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
40	21¼	Unionam .84	8	65	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
16	7⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	372	8⅜	7⅜	7¾	— ⅝
106½	93	Uniryal pf 8		z130	95¾	95½	95½	+ ½
46½	24	Unit Air 1.80	6	40	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— 1⅛
10⅝	6	Unit Brands	5	175	7½	7	7⅛	+ ½
18½	12⅛	UBrd pf1.20		9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
10	7⅛	UnitCp .73e		65	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	UnitFin Cal	3	52	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
31	19⅛	UnitGas .50	6	24	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	26	U Illum 2.32	7	16	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	UnitInd .24	4	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6⅝	5	UnitIn pf.42		2 2	5⅛	5	5	
22⅛	8½	UnitInn .10	5	26	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ¼
29⅛	15⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	16½	UnMM 1.30	4	37	16⅛	16	16⅛	
20½	6	Un Nuclr		73	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		21	2	1⅞	2	
27⅛	12⅛	UnRefng .32	5	17	16¼	14⅛	15⅛	+ ½
49⅛	35	USFidG 2.40	10	20	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
39⅛	23⅛	USFor 6.05e		15	23⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
24⅛	16⅝	US Frst 1.40	6	102	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	USGyps 1.60	6	86	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	20½	USGy pf1.80		6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
23⅛	4	USHome .16	2	765	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	8½	US Ind .66	3	356	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅛	16⅛	USLeasg .24	14	2	18	18	18	— ¼
18⅛	10⅛	US Rlty 1.36	19	16	10½	10¼	10½	
33⅛	17⅛	US Shoe 95	6	61	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ½
87½	36¾	USSteel 1.60	6	250	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
50	41⅝	USTobac .76	9	57	14⅛	14	14	— ½
22⅞	15	UniTel 1.04	10	84	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
7⅛	2⅛	UniTel wt		48	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
30	17⅞	UnTl 2pf7.50		6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
16⅛	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	8	78	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
35	25⅛	UnLeaf 1.76	6	32	26⅝	25½	26⅛	— ½
23⅛	16	UnivOil .06e	10	92	17	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
104⅝	76⅛	Upjohn .88	39	145	86⅝	85¼	86⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10	UrisBld .20p		16	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+ ½
59⅛	27⅛	USLIFE .28	12	103	28⅝	26⅞	26⅛	— 2
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .77e		20	11	10⅛	10⅜	
23⅝	16	USM stp .60	5	26	17⅛	16⅝	17	
33⅛	26	USM pf2.10		32	26⅛	26	26	— ⅝
39	37	USM pf7.50		z20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ½
57	39⅛	Utah In .44a	30	244	53⅛	51⅛	52⅝	+ 1⅛
35⅝	30⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ¼
37⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	4	37	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅝
29	20¼	UV In pf1.36		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— 1¼

V

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19½	8⅝	Varian .06e	11	82	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
20⅞	9	VCA Cp .44	6	46	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅝	20½	Veedr 1.75a	5	5	23⅝	23⅛		
15	6¼	VendoCo .40	7	14	6⅞	6⅛		
17	7⅛	Venice .83	5	17	9⅛	9		
35⅝	10¼	VestSe 1.13e		x14	10⅝	10⅝		
63⅞	17	Velco Offsh	40	35	29⅝	28⅞		
33⅝	16⅝	VF Corp .64	9	44	17⅛	16¼		
30	4⅞	Viacom Int	10	80	6⅝	5⅛		
23⅝	7⅝	VictCmp .60	7	28	7¾	7⅜		
29⅛	14⅝	VaEPw 1.18	6	407	14⅞	14⅞		
102½	90⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z30	94	94		
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z540	65¼	64½		
19½	4	Vornado .37t	4	57	4⅞	4⅞		
22½	14⅛	VSI Corp .52	6	10	14¼	14⅛		
17⅛	10	VWR Un .64	6	2	12½	12⅝		

W

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	20	31⅞	31⅝
32⅝	17	WacRl 2.44e	7	31	17⅛	17¼
22⅛	14⅛	Walgreen 1	6	34	14⅞	14⅛
18⅝	9½	WallMur .60	3	36	9⅞	9⅝
34⅞	14	WalMar .05e	18	2	15½	15½
33⅛	12	Wang Labs	18	12	19⅝	19⅛
12	4½	Ward Foods		53	5	4⅞
20½	9⅝	Warnaco .80	4	21	10⅝	10
16	9	WarnerCo .50	6	7	9⅛	9
47⅛	10⅝	WrnCom .40	4	218	11⅝	11⅛
133⅛	50	WrnC pf4.25		5	50⅛	50
54⅝	36⅛	WarnL .72a	22	287	37⅛	36⅝
43⅛	22	Warn S 1.20	10	8	31⅛	31⅛
27⅝	21¼	WashGs 1.88	6	14	21⅛	21
19⅛	14⅛	WashSH .88	5	6	14⅞	14⅛
22⅛	17⅛	WasWP 1.44	9	14	18⅛	18⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Waste Mgnt	20	68	16⅛	16
41⅝	16⅛	WatknJ .05e	13	3	19⅛	19⅛
11⅛	5⅜	WayGos .60	6	28	5⅞	5⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit		8	4⅛	4⅛
13⅛	7½	WeanUnit pf	5	3	8⅛	7⅞
11⅛	6	Weathrd .40	4	42	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Webb Del E	3	158	3⅝	3⅛
17⅞	6⅝	WeilMcL .54	4	36	7⅛	7
2⅛	1	Welbilt Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛
29⅛	19⅛	WellFgo .96	10	30	22⅞	22⅛
25⅞	15⅝	WllFM 2.11e	8	49	17⅝	17⅛
21⅛	8⅛	WelRG .68a	3	36	8	7⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF .40a	5	2	11½	11½
25⅛	16½	WestclTr .75	6	5	22	22
30⅝	19	WtPtPep 2a	6	15	23⅝	23⅛
14⅝	6½	WnAirL .25e	7	94	9⅞	9⅝
37⅛	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	80	27⅛	26
14½	6¼	WnPac Ind	8	36	7⅛	7⅝
49⅛	13⅛	WUnion 1.40	4	192	14	13⅝
99	45	WnUn pf4.60		5	46⅛	45½
110¼	51	WnUn pf4.90		1	51½	51½
47⅝	29⅛	WestgEl .97	14	519	32⅞	32
64	54	Wst E pf3.80		z900	55	55
40⅞	19⅛	Wstvco 1.10	14	28	30¼	29½
31⅛	18⅛	Weybrg 1.28	5	x11	18¼	18
82¼	44¼	Weyerh .86a	14	179	73	71⅛
37⅛	36¼	Weyrhsr wi		3	36⅝	36
23⅛	18⅛	WhelFry .40	9	67	19⅛	19⅛
77	65½	WhelLE 5.75		z110	64⅛	64
21⅝	11½	WheelPitt St	5	8	12⅛	12⅛
64⅛	58	WhelPit pf 6		z10	59	59
37½	23⅛	Whirlpol .80	10	165	25⅛	24⅞
21⅞	10	WhitCon .60	3	138	10⅞	10
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		13	38⅝	38¼
16	8½	White Motor	5	41	9⅛	9⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Whittaker	41	922	2⅝	2⅛
28⅝	12½	WickesCrp 1	5	49	13⅛	12⅝
8	5⅝	Wiebldt .25b	5	6	5⅝	5½
47⅛	27⅛	WillRoss .48	21	405	31⅛	30⅛
72⅝	39	Williams Co	15	218	65⅛	64⅛
59⅛	19	Wms Co wt		68	46⅛	44⅞
41⅛	29⅛	WinnDx 1.26	17	25	37⅛	36⅛
27⅛	3	Winnebago	10	179	3⅛	3⅛
25⅝	21	WisEl P 1.72	8	43	21⅛	21⅛
18	15	WiscPS 1.24	8	14	15⅞	15⅛
24⅛	16	WitcoCh .96	5	12	16⅛	16⅛
7⅛	3	WolvW .05p	41	81	3⅛	3⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Wometco .50	6	23	8⅛	8⅛
19⅝	9⅛	WoodsCp .48	5	19	10⅛	10⅛
31⅛	18⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	160	20	19⅛
47⅛	31	Wolw pf2.20		5	32⅛	31⅛
7⅛	4	World Arwy	6	11	4⅛	4⅛
68½	57⅛	Wrigly 2.40e	14	54	59⅛	58⅛
17½	8	Wurlitzr .80	10	27	8⅛	7⅛
11⅛	3	Wyly Corp		220	3½	3

X

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
170	108	XeroxCp 1	34	580	109	106⅝
28⅛	15	Xtra 1.57t	4	18	17⅛	16

Y

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
14⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .30e	8	7	10⅛	10⅛

Z

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
43⅝	14¼	ZaleCorp .72	7	37	17⅛	16½
35	13½	Zale pfA .80		3	13⅝	13⅝
37¼	19¼	Zapata .10e	4	60	28⅛	27⅛
73	41⅛	Zapata pf 2		1	56	56
29⅛	6¼	Zayre Corp	8	169	6⅛	5⅝
56	28⅛	ZenithR 1.52	9	109	29⅛	29
20⅛	10	Zurn Ind .28	9	23	10⅛	10⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Nov. 30, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Marcor Inc	190,600	20¾	— ⅛
Bausch Lb	184,700	30½	—5⅞
Evans Pd	183,500	11⅝	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	175,800	46⅞	— ½
Gen Motors	167,700	48¾	—2
Polaroid	163,100	73¾	—6¼
Chrysler	125,900	16⅛	—1⅛
MGIC Inv	115,100	27⅛	—3⅞
SouthCal Ed	106,800	18⅜	
Coastst Gas	100,700	10⅞	— ½
Southern Co	99,300	15⅝	+ ⅛
Fairch Cam	95,200	52⅝	—6⅝
McDonald	95,000	50⅝	—3⅝
Texaco Inc	87,200	26⅞	+ ⅛
East Kodak	84,400	104¾	—2¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.38	16.87
Advances	403	668
Declines	1118	847
Unchanged	281	321
Total issues	1802	1836
New 1973 highs	5	13
New 1973 lows	266	170

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
CutterLab A	132,700	17⅛	+4⅜
Syntex	46,700	123⅞	—1⅜
Champ Ho	30,200	3⅛	— ⅛
Buttes Gas	29,800	22⅝	—1⅞
Geon Ind	28,500	10⅝	+2
Houst Oil M	26,200	54⅛	— ⅞
Imper Oil	25,100	40⅜	—1⅛
Rollins Intl	25,000	4½	— ⅜
Fishman	23,100	2	—1¼
McCull Oil	21,900	5½	— ⅛
Approx total stock sales			2,617,000
Approx sales year ago			6,140,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
94.87	92.37	93.12	—1.10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	831.95	836.03	809.39	822.25	—12.86
20 Trn	177.03	178.47	173.63	175.13	— 1.20
15 Util	88.48	89.34	87.42	87.93	— 0.45
65 Stk	261.45	263.13	257.36	258.70	— 3.07

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	109.47	107.07	107.67	—1.62
15 Railroads	40.98	40.15	40.49	+0.09
60 Utilities	46.20	45.13	45.49	—0.22
500 Stocks	97.55	95.40	95.96	—1.35

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.58	51.16	51.18	—0.70
Industrials	56.57	56.23	56.23	—0.85
Transportat.	35.00	34.71	34.71	—0.38
Utility	33.33	33.12	33.12	—0.22
Finance	63.93	63.42	63.42	—0.76

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 30	358,015	425,184	10,502
Nov. 28	363,567	477,424	11,305
Nov. 27	349,783	624,243	12,315
Nov. 26	340,726	677,459	17,614
Nov. 23	255,974	309,688	7,809
Nov. 21	368,701	619,452	13,877

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Investment management

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.66	*.36⅝
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	136.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	81-82	40-41
Lead, spot, lb.	16½	.14½-.15
Copper elec., lb.	.60-.60¼	.50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.23	1.76¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20¼-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.973	1.89½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	676.0	461.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 30, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 9.90-96, May 9.36-40, July 8.93-90, Sept. 8.43, Oct. 8.22 b, March 7.78.

Wool: May 216.0 b, July 210.0 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 55.85, March 49.70, May 47.95, July 47.25, Dec. 45.00, March 44.00.

Copper: Dec. 104.20, Jan. 94.70, March 86.70, May 82.30, July 79.40, Sept. 77.90, Oct. 77.10, Dec. 75.70, Jan. 75.00.

Orange Jice: Jan. 56.50, March 57.40, May 58.00, July 58.20 b.

Potatoes: March 7.28, April 7.65, May 8.60, Nov. 5.12.

Silver: Dec. 296.70, Jan. 298.30, March 301.70, May 304.20, July 306.20, Sept. 308.20, Dec. 311.30, Jan. 312.30, March 314.30.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec.	78.75	78.75	77.60	77.25	—325
March	74.40	74.40	73.47	73.47	—200
May	71.70	72.17	71.67	a71.67	—200
July	70.70	71.00	70.40	70.40	—200
Oct.	62.25	63.10	62.20	62.57	—148
Dec.	59.00	59.00	58.50	58.60	—140
March	—	—	—	b57.10	—200

(b) Bid. (a) Asked.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.93	4.96	4.81	4.85½	5.08
Mar	4.74	4.75	4.63	4.73	4.81
May	4.44	4.51	4.34	4.47	4.50
Jul	3.95	3.99	3.88	3.97	4.02
Sep	3.93	3.99	3.88	3.95	4.02
CORN					
Dec	2.53	2.60	2.53	2.60	2.60
Mar	2.62	2.65½	2.60¼	2.65½	2.65
May	2.65	2.69½	2.63½	2.68	2.69
Jul	2.67	2.70	2.65½	2.70	2.70½
Sep	2.63	2.64	2.60	2.64	2.65
Dec	2.47	2.49	2.45	2.48½	2.51
SOYBEANS					
Jan	5.92	6.03	5.88	6.02	6.09
Mar	5.95	6.07	5.90	6.07	6.04
May	5.95	6.10	5.94	6.10	6.06
Jul	5.98	6.14	5.97	6.14	6.07
Aug	5.90	6.09	5.90	6.09	6.01
Sep	5.95¼	5.98	5.90	5.98	5.94
Nov	5.79	5.94	5.77	5.93	5.87
Jan	5.83	5.95	5.83	5.94½	5.86
SOYBEAN					
Dec	21.00	22.20	20.75	22.10	20.73
Jan	19.50	20.40	19.45	20.30	19.73
Mar	18.60	19.10	18.30	19.00	18.75
May	18.00	18.50	17.80	18.10	18.25
Jul	17.50	18.10	17.35	17.65	17.60
Aug	17.40	17.40	17.10	17.10	17.52
Sep	16.90	17.25	16.85	16.95	17.25
Oct	16.80	16.90	16.75	16.75	16.90
SOYBEAN MEAL					
dec	174.00	181.00	173.00	181.00	179.90
Jan	176.60	183.00	174.00	183.00	181.00
Mar	176.00	181.00	175.00	181.00	179.00
May	175.00	181.00	174.00	179.00	178.00
Jul	176.00	180.00	175.00	179.00	178.00
Aug	175.00	177.00	174.50	176.00	176.0
Sep	—	—	—	175.00	170.00
Oct	—	—	—	172.00	167.50

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SILVER					
Dec	272.00	296.00	291.80	294.40	292.00
Feb	297.20	300.70	296.80	299.90	297.00
Apr	301.70	304.50	300.10	304.50	301.0
Jun	303.65	306.70	303.00	306.20	303.50
Oct	33.00	310.20	307.60	310.20	307.80
Dec	309.30	312.20	309.30	312.20	309.70
Fdb	311.30	314.00	311.30	314.0nm90	
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	40.95	40.95	39.95	a39.95	40.85
Feb	46.45	46.45	45.32	a45.32	46.40
Apr	47.37	47.50	46.47	a46.47	47.40
Jun	47.60	47.70	46.70	a46.70	47.60
Aug	46.85	46.85	45.85	a45.85	46.85
Oct	46.10	46.10	45.05	b45.10	46.00

Sales: Dec 2150; Feb 3584; April 1653; June 1066; Aug 95; Oct 37.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Dec	61.25	62.40	60.65	62.20	b60.65
Jan	54.50	55.35	54.10	54.45	54.90
Feb	50.00	50.55	49.50	50.00	50.00
Mar	47.75	48.25	47.30	a47.30	48.20
Apr	46.50	46.50	46.20	46.20	47.00
May	43.90	44.00	43.25	43.30	44.70

Sales: Dec 1546; Jan 870; Feb 172; March 45; April 11; May 39.

Sales: May 15.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Dec	43.95	44.05	43.20	43.25	44.25
Feb	45.50	45.92	44.90	44.90	46.25
Apr	44.30	44.30	43.25	43.40	44.45
Jun	45.50	45.50	44.47	44.47	a45.75
Jul	45.30	45.70	44.90	44.90	45.85
Aug	43.50	43.60	42.90	42.90	a43.90
Oct	—	—	—	n42.70	b42.70

Sales: Dec 1416; Feb 1065; April 540; June 165; July 17; Aug 56; Oct 0; Dec 0

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	64.20	64.45	63.40	a63.40	65.00
Mar	63.75	64.00	62.87	a62.87	a64.25
May	64.00	64.00	63.05	a63.05	b64.55
Jul	63.15	63.55	62.60	a62.60	64.20
Aug	62.10	62.35	61.40	a61.40	62.90
Feb	55.25	55.25	53.50	a53.90	b54.35

Sales: Feb 2466; March 480; May 117; July 123; Aug 33; Feb 3.

Open interest: Feb 2660; March 1684; May 749; July 887; Aug 253; Feb 116.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

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Camp RLK, Dome Mine, Helm Payn, NatMtg Fd, Pullr

NEW LOWS—266

Abbott Lab, ACF Ind, Adams Exp, Adam Millis, Addressog, Akzona, Ala Gas, Allied Main, Amer Can, A Cent Mtg, Am Fin Sys, AGenConv, A Medicorp, Am T&T wt, AmWWk 5pf, AMF Inc, Amfac Inc, Amrep Corp, Amstar Cp, Amstar pfA, Amstar pf, Amsted, Apeco Corp, APL Cp pfB, ARA Svc, Aristar Inc, Assd-DGds, Asd Spring, Avco Corp, Avis Inc, Avon Prod, Bankof NY, BankTr NY, Bard CR, Barnett Mtg, Bayuk Cig, Bemis Co, Bendix Cp, Bendix pf, BostEdis pf, Bdwy Hale, BdwyHa pf, BTMtg Inv, BunkRm pf, Bush-Univ, CamBrn Inv, CapCit Com, Carborun, Caving Com, CentLaEl, Chadbrn Inc, Chris Craft, Chromally, Chrysler, Chrysler wt, CinG 4pf, CityInv pfB, City Stores, Clark Oil, Clorox Co, Coleco Ind, Collins Aik, Coltin 1.60pf, Colum Pict, Conn Gen, ConEd 6pf, ConEd 5pf, ConNatGs, CnPw 4.52pf, Contil Prop, Cont Invest, Cont Mtge, Conwood Cp, Cousins Mtg, Credit Fin, Dana Corp, Dart Ind, Daytn Hud, Deltona Cp, DetE 9.32pf, Diam Int, Dover Corp, Duke Pow, duPont, Dymo Ind, Easco Corp, EastnAirL, East Kodak, Eckerd NC, ElPaso NG, Equit Gas, Esterlin Cp, Ethyl Corp, EthylCp pf, Evans Pd, Excelsr Ins, FederDStr, Filtrol, FstMtge Inv, FstPa Mtg, FstWis Mtg, Fisher Sci, FlexiVan Cp, Flintkt pfA, Flintkt pfB, Fla Gas, FlaPowLt, Fly Tiger, Ford Mot, Fuqua Ind, Gable Ind, Garlock, Gas Svc, GenAm Inv, Gen Growth, GenInstr pf, GenTel&El, Granitevl, GrtLkDred, GtWest Unit, GtWoUn pf, Hammond, Handlemn, Harrahs, HarteHks N, Hemisp Cap, Hilton Hotel, Hoov Ball, Incom Cap, Indiana Gas, Industrl Nat, Inmont Cp, Interco Inc, Int Multifd, IntTelTel, IntT&T pfH, IntT&T pfI, IntT&T pfJ, IntT&T pfK, IntT&T pfN, Interpace, Interst Str, Iowall GE, Iowa PSvc, JerCenP 4pf, Jim Walter, JhnRan Inv, Jon Logan, Josens, Kauf Broad, KeystCon In, Kimb Clark, Kirsch Co, Kraftco Cp, Kresge SS, Laman Ses, Lane Brynt, Larwin M, Lehman Cp, Lenner Cp, Lenox Inc, Levitz Frnt, LibbyO Frd, Liberty Cp, Lockhd Airc, Loral Corp, Macke Co, Macy RH, Marriott, Martin M, Mattel Inc, May DStr, Mercant Str, MesaPet wt, MGIC Inv, MidSouUl, Minn PwLt, Mirro Alum

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 30, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.69
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$6.30
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.86
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF63.00
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.36
(w) Apollo(Tempus)iss.pr.	SF93.00
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$39.78
(w) Aries Fund	$31.42
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.67
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.27
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd	$5.70
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.30
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd	Aus.$5.88
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF943.80
— (d) Conbar	SF831.00
— (d) Grobar	SF715.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF955.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$5.61
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$10.09
— (w) BtF Trust S A.	$9.93
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.58
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$44.50
(w) Browninvest	$18.96
(r) Cal. Land & Constr	$19.56
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.18
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.12
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$12.53
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.69
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF986
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$118.55
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$839.84
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.49
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.02
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.50
(r) Convert. Sec.N.V.	$302.57
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF94.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF89.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF146.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF91.36
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF249.35
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.30
(w) D.O.C.	$53.40
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.36
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.08
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 5,616
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.68
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd	$11.59
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.09
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,033
(d) Eurunion	$43.75
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.32
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.00
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$18.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$23.24
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$10.42
(d) Fiducem	BF1,051
(d) Finance Union	$9.25
(w) First/Fund	$13.44
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.10
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd	$6.93
— (d) Dollar Fund	$2.16*
— (d) Fund of N.Y.	$1.14*
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$30.87
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$74.40
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$71.31
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$19.26
(w) Fonzelex Issue Pr.	SF2.323
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF103.66
(d) Fonditalia	$11.34
(d) Fund of Nations	$7.16
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus $7.73
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$21.92
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	Berm.$5.47
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$7.76
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$5.076
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.586
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$23.78
(d) ICOFUND	$11.03
(w) INGROW	$22.33
(d) Interfix	SF353.60
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.27
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,627
(w) Intermarket Fund	$105.07
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.31
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.45
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can $6.43
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$46.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A.	$10.30
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.33
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.00
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.65
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.03
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$76.57
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.36
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$21.06
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,306
(w) Keyfund	$7.87
(w) Kleinwort Benson IntF.	$10.39
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$17.07
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$22.29
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd	SF463.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF497.00
(w) Luxfund	$22.38
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.75
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$3.39
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$6.06
(w) N.A.M.F.	$58.86
(w) Nippon Fund	$30.76
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.47
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$12.11
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	$1.87
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.84
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,035
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,601
(d) Rentinvest	LF896
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$7.06
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.77
— (d) Global Fund	$5.64
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF61.95
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$4.18
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.50
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.47
— (d) Share Realty	$14.10
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.21
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.53
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.40
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.19
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.45
— (d) I.T.F.	$6.40
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM32.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est	SF1,465.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,260.00
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$176.99
(w) Star Fund	$7.09
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$6.79
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF377.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF100.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF106.08
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$24.62
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$33.74
(w) Tokyo Valor	$13.53
(w) Transpacific Fund	$14.74
TYNDALL GROUP:	
‡ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.52
‡ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.78
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF51.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF90.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF100.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF139.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF105.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF82.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF84.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF450.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF264.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est	SF172.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.40
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.70
— (d) Unifonds	DM18.25
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM55.36
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.96
(d) U.S. Trust Invst. Fd.	$15.35
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$8.38
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.66
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,353.06
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,516.85
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$467.58
(w) Worldwide Securities	$36.47
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,452.03

DM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: + — New: NA — Not available: BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxemburg francs: SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices: a — asked.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	5	AAV Cos .20	4	32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
7⅜	6⅝	AbrdMt .42r	8	5	7	7	7	
3⅜	1¼	Acme Hamil	100	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3¾	1¼	Aberdeen Pet	50	22	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅛	¾	Acme Prec	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	3⅝	Action Ind	5	31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	Adam Russl	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	1½	ADM Indust		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅞	10¼	Admiralty .50	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Adobe Corp	19	23	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
12	11	AdobeOil Gs		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5½	1⅜	A&EPlast P	3	31	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅝	Aero Flow	5	206	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	2⅝	Compac Cp	7	6	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
12⅞	6¼	Compoin .32	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
2⅜	1	CompuDyn	12	14	1¼	1	1¼+	⅛
37¼	17¼	Compugrp	12	59	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Comput Eq	10	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Comput Inst		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	1¾	Comput Inv	12	42	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Cmput Mch		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8¼	Conche .16e	4	7	8½	8	8 —	⅜
5¼	1⅞	Concrd Fab	18	3	2	2	2	
7⅛	2½	Condec Crp		11	2⅝	2½	2½	
13⅝	10⅞	Conrock .60	6	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
7¾	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	55	67	5½	5⅛	5½	
11⅛	6⅝	Consyne Cp	12	16	7¾	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Cont Mater	8	8	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	ContTel wt		10	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16¼	9	Cook El .40	10	3	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
31⅝	14⅞	Cookin .40e	1	21	20⅞	19⅝	19¾—	1⅛
19⅝	13½	CookPt V 1	6	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
9⅝	3⅜	CopJar .20a		11	3⅝	3¼	3½+	⅛
14¾	4⅛	Cordon Intl	11	29	8	7½	7½—	⅜
21¼	12¾	Core Labs	12	10	13⅝	12¾	13⅝+	⅜
4⅞	2	Cott Corp	112	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2¾	Cousins wt		16	3	2⅞	3	
31¾	10¾	CoxCbl Com	21	3	11	10¾	11	
6¼	2⅛	Craig Corp	4	38	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5	CramrE .21t	9	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	3	39	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
22	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	8	13	18½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2	Crest Foam	19	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23¼	14½	Crompton 1	5	5	15	14¾	15 +	½
69	49⅛	CrossAT .43	27	8	54⅝	53¼	53¼—	1⅛
25	13⅝	CwnCP 1.18t	8	9	18⅛	18¼	18⅛—	⅛
13	6⅝	Crownl .20e	2	9	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	⅞
22⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	14	103	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
17⅞	9⅝	CSECorp .40	4	8	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5¼	CubicCp .20	10	36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Curtis Math		6	2⅛	2	2	
18⅞	6⅝	CutlerA .22p		1327	17⅝	16½	17¾+	4⅝
18	5	CutlerB .22p		98	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	4½
17⅛	7⅝	CW Transpr	3	5	8½	8¼	8½+	¼

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3½	Damon .20p	3	15	3¾	3½	3½	
19	12⅝	Danielin .28	8	5	14¾	14½	14¾+	⅜
3⅝	1	Data Contrl		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅞	16½	Data Dcumt	6	3	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
5½	2¼	Data Prod	7	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10	4⅝	DayMin .0e	16	32	7¼	6¾	6¾—	¼
5⅝	1	Daytin wt		6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3	7-16	DCL Inc		33	½	7-16	½+1-16	
26	12⅞	Dearb St .25	37	13	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
5⅝	3⅛	DeJur Amsc	19	2	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	
13⅝	5⅝	Del.Lab .05e	5	12	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
7⅞	1¼	DeltaCp Am		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅛	7⅝	Dltn Fd .50a	8	4	9	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
57⅜	16⅝	DTalEz .05e	10	9	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
3⅛	½	Dero Ind		6	¾	⅝	⅝+1-16	
5⅝	2	DeRose Ind	10	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
34	18¼	Deseret .18h	22	8	24	24	24 —	¼
16⅞	4⅛	Designcr Jw	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Detecto Scal		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
41⅛	9½	Dev Cp Am	3	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
16⅞	5	DevonA .20a	4	13	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
14⅞	6⅞	DHJ In .10e	2	16	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Drll	12	32	18¾	18¼	18¼—	⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Diebold VC		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	10	14½	14	14½+	½
3⅝	⅞	Dlooes Inc	11	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Discont Fab	5	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
16⅞	11	Diversey .56	6	3	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		18	6⅞	6	6 —	⅝
57⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	25	39	37	36	36 —	⅞
12⅝	8½	Donkeny .26	3	8	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
15⅛	6⅞	DownyS .15e	3	10	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6¼	1½	Drew Natl	46	32	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	DravU 2.23a		4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
16¼	5¼	DrgFair .40	8	13	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	DcpixPd .16	4	14	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅛	1⅝	Duraloy Co		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	8⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
4⅛	1½	Eagle Cloth		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	14	54	3⅝	3	3 —	¼
10¼	3⅝	Dynell .48t	7	37	3⅞	3½	3⅞	

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	8½	E Systm .80	4	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
9⅝	4½	Earth R .12	12	5	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
29⅝	9	ErlScheb .36	7	20	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
28¼	11¾	EasonO .10r	15	27	14¼	14	14¼—	⅛
10⅞	3	EsinAir .47t	5	17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Eastn Co .88	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
11⅝	5⅝	Eastn Frgt	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckrd Cp	11	15	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
20	11⅝	Ecodyne	16	5	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
29⅞	8½	Edgingtn O	7	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	⅜
12¼	2¾	Edmos .13	4	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅝	3	Edo Corp	3	42	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	¼
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	23	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	6	37	9¾	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
6¾	3⅝	Elco Corp	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Elcor Chm	28	10	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
8½	4⅞	El Hose .40e	5	9	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
17⅝	7	Electrog .30	5	2	9	8⅞	9	
3⅝	1¼	Elect Assist	6	12	1½	1¼	1½	+¼
2⅛	¼	Elect Comp		2	⅞	⅜	⅜	
15	5⅜	Electrn Eng	7	2	9	8⅞	9 +	⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Elect Resch		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34⅝	16⅝	ElectrnA .80	9	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	¼
10⅞	2	Elecisp .36t	6	38	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
22	13⅝	Elk Horn .88	18	5	20	19⅝	20	
16	6⅝	El Tronics	6	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
11¼	7½	EpkoSh .64a	5	7	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅝	¾	EquityNat		10	⅞	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	3⅝	ErnstA .15e	3	3	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
5⅝	1⅛	Ero Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Espey Mfg	22	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Esq Rad El	3	34	5½	5	5⅛—	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	4	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅝	5⅝	Etz Lav .09e	4	29	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
8⅝	3⅞	Euthenc .201	41	4	6½	6¼	6¼—	½
17⅝	6	EvanAr .10b	7	22	6	6	6 —	¼
35⅝	7⅞	Excellnv Co	8	50	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅝
20½	8	Executn .24	9	83	8	6½	7 —	1½

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2⅝	Fab Ind	6	20	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
14⅝	6¾	FabriCtr .84	5	10	7	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
8¼	2	FairTex Mil	3	8	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	5¼	FairNbl .30b	3	23	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	FairCh .10e	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	5¼	Falcon Sbd	29	18	10¾	10½	10⅝—	⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	10	18	7⅝	6⅞	7 —	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Family Rec	20	1	2½	2½	2½	
10⅝	5½	Fanny Frm		3	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
16¼	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	7	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fed Resrces		79	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝—	⅛
16¼	8⅞	Felmont Oil	12	16	11¾	11¼	11¼—	⅜
12⅛	4	Felsway .32	4	22	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		66	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.31e	7	38	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅞
4⅛	1½	Fields Plast		2	1½	1½	1½	
13⅝	5½	Film Cp .06	3	180	5⅝		5½—	1
5½	2⅛	Filmways	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
23⅝	6⅞	FlitDyn .0Ce	6	3	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
31½	10	FinSanB .20	3	39	10½	10	10 —	¾
13⅝	9⅛	Fin Gen .36r	5	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
13¼	9⅛	FinGnlA .30		1	9	9	9 —	⅛
17	10⅝	Fst Conn 1a	8	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	½
25	18⅝	Fst Dn 2.25e	7	27	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	2	Fst Hartfrd	9	15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3¾	Fst Rlty Inv	4	24	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
25	10¾	FstSL Sh .48	4	25	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	⅝
18⅝	10	Fst Va 1.99e	6	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
⅞	½	FstVaMt wt		16	11-16	11-16	11-16	
20⅝	8½	Fstmrk .22e	5	40	10	9½	9⅝—	⅜
24	8	FischP 1.31t	7	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Fishman .20		201	3	1¾	2 —	1¼
5⅝	2⅝	Flaggin .12e	5	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅝	Flagstaff	6	14	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝+	½
16¼	8¼	Flight Safty	7	3	8⅛	8	8 —	¾
8⅝	1⅝	Flock Ind		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6¼	FlaRck .10e	4	86	6⅛	5½	5⅝—	⅝
37⅝	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
26⅝	8½	FlyTiger wt		108	9⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅝
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram Sp		19	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
110¼	75	Ford C 3.40a	4	z200	75½	75	75½—	1
12	5⅜	Forest C .17	9	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
10	2⅛	ForestL .09t		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
22⅝	9⅝	FoxStaP .22	7	27	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
10⅝	4	FPA Cp .07e	3	10	6½	6½	6½	
9⅛	4⅝	Frank Rl .48	8	7	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	FrankNu .32	6	13	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅛	7⅞	Fritz .52	4		8	8	8 +	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	7	6	17¼	17	17 —	½
3⅝	1½	Friend Frst	10	10	1½	1½	1½	
11⅝	4⅝	Frier Ind	5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	27	50	14⅝	13¾	14 —	⅜
19½	10½	Frischs .30b	6	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8⅛	4	Frontler Air	4	31	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	FrontAir wt		29	2⅛	2	2⅛	

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .48t	4	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
7⅝	4	Galaxy Cpt	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
16	6⅞	Garan .24a	4	34	7½	7	7½+	⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Garcia Corp	5	5	6	6	6 —	⅛
10⅝	2⅛	Gaynor Staf		12	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
16⅝	6⅞	Gearhart .24	10	40	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Gen Bulldrs	16	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
37¼	7	G Cinma .40	4	41	8⅛	7⅝	8	
7	2	GenEduc Sv	3	32	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .10e	5	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	1⅝	G Housewar	5	51	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Gen Interior		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Gen Recrat	4	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
11⅞	3⅝	Gen Resrch	4	32	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛—	½
2⅛	1⅛	GResrc .01e		16	1½	1½	1½	
4	1⅛	Genisco Tch	13	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	6⅝	Geon Ind	11	285	10¾	8⅝	10⅝+	2
8⅝	4⅛	Gerber Scl	19	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
22⅛	11⅛	Giant F .50a	5	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
11⅝	7	Giant Y .40a	12	106	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
2⅝	½	Gilbert Cos		1	½	½	½—1-16	
10½	7⅝	GIT RI 1.20e	7	3	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
8⅛	2	Gladng .13t	4	30	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Glasrock Pr		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
40	32	Glatfl pf2.50		2	32⅝	31½	31½—	1½
8½	5	GlenGy .30r	3	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
7½	4	Globeind .40	4	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
16⅝	4⅝	GlobeSec Sy	4	14	5	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	3	3	8	8	8 +	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Gloucstr En	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Glover Inc	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Gldblatt .36	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
27	13	Golden Cycl	10	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10⅝	2	Gold W Mob	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16	3⅛	GoodLS .15e	3	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
6⅝	3⅛	Goodrich wt		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Gorin Strs	3	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	¼
9⅝	3	GouldInc wt		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	Gould IT .92	10	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
45	27	Grainger .27	28	112	36	35¼	35⅝+	¼
32	4	Grand Auto	5	7	4	4	4	
4⅝	2⅜	Granite Mgt		25	3	2⅝	3	
16	5⅝	GrasVa .18e	12	36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	½
18¼	3⅝	GrayMf .84t	5	13	6	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
14⅛	⅝	GreatAm In	13	98	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet	56	170	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	GtLkCh .11e	11	109	11½	11	11 —	⅝
10⅝	6⅝	GtScotS .29t	8	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
25⅝	4⅝	Greenm .27t	4	58	5⅝	4⅝	5 —	⅝
6⅝	3⅝	GrerHy .05h	5	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
18⅝	8⅝	GREIT 1.20	9	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	5	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅞	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	14	9	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	1
18⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11	4⅛	Grow C .32b	9	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind	18	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		18	1⅛	1	1	
4⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	18	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	3	GuardMt wt		9	4⅛	4	4 —	¼

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	5⅛	GuardCh .40	6	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10¼	5	Guiltrd .05e	4	16	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅜
21⅛	14½	GlfMtg 1.93e	8	46	15⅛	14½	14½—	1
2⅞	13-16	GulfMRlt wt		81	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10⅞	GlfSM 2.35e	5	17	14	13½	13⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Gulf SoM wt		27	1¼	1	1 —	⅛
35	12½	Glfstrm LD	8	26	13⅝	12½	13 —	⅝

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2	Halicft Hom		10	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10½	6¾	HallsMot .40	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅝	5	HamilC .30e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	Hamp D .23t	2	8	4⅛	4	4	
10	4	Hamptin .32	6	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
14¼	4	Hanvr Plan	29	41	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	
35	18½	Harland .15	20	6	19⅞	19	19 —	½
15⅝	9¼	HartAH .30p	10	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅝	2⅛	HartHd Zdy	2	69	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
36⅛	19⅛	HartzMt Cp	29	127	26⅝	25¾	26⅛—	⅝
5¼	1	Harvey Grp	31	1	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Harvey Strs	5	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	5	10	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Hasting .20a	8	36	8	8	8 +	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	HaydnS .05p		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅞	3⅝	Health Chm	5	20	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
5⅞	3⅛	HealthM .30	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
4⅝	1⅛	Heinick Inst	7	29	1¾	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Helim 1.53e	6	82	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅝
15⅝	7⅝	Her Mal .48	4	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅞	5	HIG Inc	12	17	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
11¾	6⅛	HlSheer Cp	23	4	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Highind Cap		7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6¾	3	Hilthvn .23t	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Hipironics	8	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
2⅞	2	Holmn Ind	4	4	2	2	2	
50⅛	42	Holling 1.60	20	24	47	47	47 +	1
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	17	34	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼
57⅛	35⅝	HomeOA .50	31	2	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞—	⅜
23	15⅝	HormelG .81	10	1	16	16	16	
10	5⅝	Horn Hardrt		3	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
20⅝	6⅝	Hoskins .75p	3	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	HospM 2.16e	6	16	15	14⅝	15	
21⅛	14⅛	Hotel I 2.11e	6	37	14⅝	14	14⅛	
16⅛	4⅝	HousRo .10b	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	House Vi .32	8	2	5	5	5	
68⅞	28½	Houst Oil M	85	262	56¾	53⅝	54⅛—	2⅝
1¾	1	Howell Ind	5	2	1	⅞	1	
53	33½	HubellA 1.20	12	2	36¼	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
53⅛	33⅝	HubellB 1.20	12	1	37	37	37 +	½
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	25	1	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛—	⅜
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen	20	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	8	10	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	HuntHlt .10e	3	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
32	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	14	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
31⅞	2⅝	Hycel Inc		22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	12	Hydrm pf.60		1	13	13	13	
28⅝	15⅝	HygFd 1.23t	5	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	¼

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	6⅝	ICH Corp	9	3	7	7	7	
22⅝	17⅛	ICM R 1.85e	9	19	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	IMC Magnet	4	17	5	4⅞	5 +	1
6⅝	2⅝	Imoco Gate	8	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	ImChm .26e	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Imper Ind	3	6	5	5	5	
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .80a	27	251	42	40¾	40⅞—	1¼
10⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3⅞	13-16	Inflight Svc	18	21	15-16	⅞	15-16	
6⅝	4⅝	IndCr .08b	7	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	½
10⅝	5½	Instron .10e	8	4	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
3⅞	1⅝	Instrum Sys	7	32	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
60⅛	1⅞	IntegRe .19t	3	25	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Intrmedco	46	22	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1⅝	½	Intl Banknot		29	9-16	½	9-16—1-16	
13⅝	4⅛	Int Foodsvc	4	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6¼	2	InFuneral 5	5	28	2½	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	IntGenIn .70	4	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Int Prot .10	3	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	IntSeaw .10r	3	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
5⅛	1⅜	Int Stretch		12	2⅛	2	2	
39⅞	19½	Int Syst .10h	34	y5500	37½	33¼	33¼—	3⅝
8⅛	1¾	Interphoto		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	12	Interpool	9	9	12¼	12	12 —	½
19	10¼	Intrsyst .40e	12	1	10	13	13 +	½
18⅞	10⅝	Interway Cp	4	5	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	1⅞	Investm Fla	10	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
36⅝	21¼	InDiv A 1.80	5	15	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
9¼	5⅝	InvDivB .45	5	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	InvFdA .15e		58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	InvRit 1.41e	11	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Ionics Inc	17	8	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	⅜
15¾	6⅝	Iroquois Bd	9	22	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Irvin Indust	5	7	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
8	5	ISC Ind .30	7	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	4	89	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
2¼	⅝	ITI Corp		62	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8¼	4½	Jaclyn .25b	4	4	5	5	5 —	¼
13⅝	7¼	Jacobs Eng	4	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
14⅛	4	Jamswy .16t	3	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Jeanne1 .45t	6	10	7	6¾	6¾	
24¼	11⅞	Jervis 1.30t	4	23	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	⅞
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3	JS Industris		7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Jupiter Ind	6	18	7¼	7	7¼	
11	3½	K Tel Intl	5	91	4	3½	4 +	½
9¼	4	Kalsrln .10r	4	106	5¾	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
5⅛	1⅛	Kalvex Inc	4	19	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10	3¼	KaneMil wt		10	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅜
38½	23⅛	Kaneb Svc 1	10	10	33½	32	32 —	1½
34⅝	4⅛	Kauf Brd wt		64	4¼	4	4 —	¼
5¼	1⅞	Kavanau	6	11	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	KayCorp .30	10	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10½	4¼	KenwinS .32	4	9	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
23½	11½	Kewanee .48	9	40	17⅛	15⅝	17 —	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Key Co .20	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Keystin .22e	8	21	4⅝	4¾	4⅝—	⅛
2 15-16	1⅞	Kilemb .15e	4	5	2	1 15-16	2 —1-16	
12¼	2⅛	Killearn Pr		18	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		24	15-16	⅞	⅞—1-16	
25½	9½	KingRd .09e	5	26	9½	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
14¼	4⅝	Kingsip .13e	4	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
27⅛	15	Kirbvind .50	6	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
10⅝	2¼	Kit Mfg	15	16	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
5¼	1⅝	KlearVu Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16¼	4⅛	Kleinerts		14	5	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
15⅛	6⅝	Kilklok .50	3	7	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅞	10⅝	Knicker Toy	3	35	11½	10⅝	10¾—	1
12⅝	5⅝	Knott H .15p		3	6	6	6	
27⅝	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	11	1	21¼	21¼	21¼+	¼

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1⅜	LaBarge		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅞	8½	Lafay Radio	4	62	8½	7¾	7¾—	⅞
4⅞	1½	LAiglon App	2	20	1½	1⅜	1½	
4¼	2¼	Lake Shore	34	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
12⅝	4¼	LaMaur .36	5	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	3¼	Lane W .24t	4	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
6⅛	4⅝	LaPointe .20	6	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	½	LaTour Bck		10	11-16	11-16	10-16	
16⅝	9¼	LarwR 1.27e	7	38	10¼	9⅝	9¾+	¼
1⅞	½	LarwinR wt		86	9-16	½	½	
38	8¼	LCA Cp .45	4	113	9	8¼	8¼—	⅝
11½	1⅛	LCA Cp wt		117	2	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
14⅝	5	LeGrar .16	9	14	8½	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
20⅞	9¼	Lea Ronl .24	8	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅝
8⅛	3½	Leadr Hous	7	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅛	1⅛	Leasc Cp wt		60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Leath Co .50	4	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
25	10	Lee Entr .6	7	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	½
7¼	4	Lee Natl	7	6	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
22½	14⅝	Lee Pharm	27	10	16¼	15¾	15¾—	⅝
20⅛	5½	Leigh Pr .40		5	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
17⅝	4½	Leisure Tec		8	5	4⅝	5	
3 13-16	5½	LesFay .2b	3	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
13⅝	6	LewisBF .20	4	5	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
4½	⅝	Libco Corp		7	¾	⅝	¾	
3¾	1⅛	Liberty Fab		6	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	¼
9¼	4½	LilliAnn .20a	5	3	4½	4⅝	4½	
4⅞	2	Lincoln Am	9	49	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
22	8½	Lloyds Elec	3	20	9¼	9	9	
2⅝	1⅛	Lodge S .05e	16	29	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
19¼	5⅛	LoewThe wt		112	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Logistic Ind	6	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	8½	LaGenSv .62	5	3	8½	8½	8½	
26½	19	LouisCe 1.08	5	4	19½	19¼	19¼—	½
5¼	2⅝	LSB Ind .21	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
4⅛	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	1	Luby Corp		52	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Lynch Corp		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅞	Macro Chat		21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
16⅞	14⅝	Me PbS 1.28	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
1¾	½	Mallry Ran		21	11-16	⅝	⅝—	⅛
8	1½	MamMrt .12		87	2⅛	1⅞	2	
6¾	2⅛	Mangel Strs		11	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
11	5	Mansf T .5C	6	12	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
6¼	3½	Marindug B	11	17	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl	125	4	5	5	5	
4⅝	2½	Mariene Ind	6	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅛	Marshall Fd	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13½	4½	Masland .40	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅝	7	Masneun .30	6	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Masters Inc	3	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
10⅞	3⅝	MaulBro .10		4	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	¼
10⅝	5	McCro wt n		15	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16½	4⅝	McCull Oil		219	5½	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
19⅝	10	McDonh .40	4	88	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
10	5⅝	McIntsh .32	3	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8½	2⅝	McKeon Cn	6	7	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	
5	1⅛	MDC Corp		11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16⅝	8⅞	Medalist .36	4	13	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
5¼	2	Medalm Lels	7	3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Madenco .12	10	22	9¼	9	9 —	¼
43½	24	MediaGn .54	8	11	23⅝	23	23 —	1
7¾	1½	Mego Intl n		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
21	10	MEM Co .44	4	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Meridian In	21	5	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
8⅞	2⅝	Metrocare	3	24	3⅛	2⅞	3	
11⅛	2⅝	Metro Grfs	3	20	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5¼	2½	Mich Genl	3	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2½	MichSug .10	18	21	3	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Mich S pf.24		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛—	¼
17¼	6⅝	MidldCo .30	3	6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	Midld Glass	3	13	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19	7⅛	MidFint .36b		5	8⅝	8½	8½	
27⅝	13⅝	Milgo Elect	8	107	16⅝	15⅝	16 —	⅝
14⅛	6	Miller H	2	3	6	6	6	
19⅝	6½	MillOnx .38t	4	27	6⅞	6¼	6¼—	⅝
37⅝	18¾	Mil Roy .20e	12	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
19½	11	MoBeef Pkr	3	13	11¼	11	11 —	½
7⅞	2¼	MoKanTx ct		15	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
41½	16½	Mitchell En	18	38	25¾	24¾	24⅞—	⅞
5⅞	2¼	Mite Corp	6	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
10⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	5	32	2½	2⅝	2½	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Modern Md	5	1	6	6	6 +	¼
15⅞	4⅝	Mlvbden wt		14	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅜
12	6⅝	Moog In .40	4	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼+	⅛
18¼	9⅞	MtgGr 1.38e	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Morton S .32	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	4	MottsSup M	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Mouldings		49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
18	13¼	MtVMI 1.30	6	4	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
9½	3⅝	Mov Star .40	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Movie.ab		2	1	1	1 +	⅛
12½	7⅝	MPB Cp .40	4	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅝	2	MPO Video		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	1	MPS Intl Cp		32	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
15⅝	9½	Multi A .09h	15	34	13½	12¼	13½+	1¼
7¾	5⅝	MWA .40r	6	3	5½	5½	5½+	⅛

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	2⅝	Napco Ind	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	NardaM .14l	4	2	4½	4½	4½+	¼
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Helfa	14	14	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
2⅝	½	NatBellas H		20	13-16	11-16	13-16+3-16	
16⅝	4⅝	N Distr .10e	4	47	4⅝	4	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	NatHith Ent	9	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	½	Natlnd wt		42	1-16	⅝	⅝—1-16	
16⅝	3⅝	NKinney Cp	3	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
22½	7¼	NMedEn .10	5	11	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅜
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	7	8	12¼	12	12 —	⅜
8.8	4¼	Nat Silv .20e	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11	5⅝	NatSpin .10e	3	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	½
4	1	Nat System		20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10	5⅛	NatinwH .20	4	15	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	½
6⅛	2¼	Nelly Don	10	5	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	NelsonL .50t		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅛	1¼	Nestle LeM	10	6	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
12⅝	9⅝	Newcor .60	12	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅜
65	25⅝	NE Nuc .07e	23	4	41½	41	41½—	¼
1½	⅛	Newidi .a M	14	34	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	11	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅛	7¼	N Proc .35e	11	48	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
16	10¼	NYTimos .50	6	30	11⅝	10¾	11⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFSv .26	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Nichols .6E	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
23⅛	15¾	NJBP 2.35e	6	22	16⅝	16⅝	1 ½+	⅛
12¼	3⅝	Noel Indust	3	7	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
29	22⅝	Norf So Ry		12	29⅝	28⅞	29 +	⅝
6⅝	2¼	Nortek Inc	15	7	2½	2½	2½	
5¼	1¾	NoAmMl wt		21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
22⅝	7⅝	NorAm Roy	36	54	17⅝	15⅝	16 —	1
8⅝	5¼	NorCdn Oi's	18	23	6 11-16	6⅝	6⅝—3-16	
29⅝	15⅝	NNGMob wt		50	13⅝	13	13 —	1⅛
7¼	3⅛	Novo Corp	3	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
26⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	26	32	16¼	16	16⅛—	¼

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42¼	17	Offshore Co	10	7	27¾	27¾	27⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2½	Ohio A-1 .20	9	10	2⅝	2⅛	2½—	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	OhioBrass 1	9	44	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	1
20	9½	Oh Sealy .24	9	12	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	¼
27	16⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	92	25⅛	23	25⅝+	2⅝
7⅛	2⅛	Olla Ind	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	¼
4⅞	13¼	OnanCp .de	4	54	13⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	1¼
90¼	55⅛	OOkep 8.29e	7	z250	69½	68	69½+	1
28⅝	3⅛	OpenRd Ind	1	97	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅜
7	1⅞	Originala		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	8½	OrioIHo .10h	3	16	9	8½	9 +	½
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	25	21	1	1	1	
11½	7	OSulivn .50b	5	2	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
21	6⅝	Outdr Sprt I	5	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
20⅞	12⅝	OverhDr .32	7	144	12⅝	12	12 —	⅜
11¼	5	OxfdFst .35e	8	5	5¼	5⅝	5¾	
6⅝	3⅛	Ozark Airlin		50	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	¾	P&F Indust		51	⅞	¾	⅞—1-16	
22⅝	19¼	PGE6pf 1.50		6	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
20	17¼	PGE pf 1.37		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
17⅞	15⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
16	13⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12			14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
31¾	27⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		7	27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
28⅝	25⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		9	26½	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
30¼	27⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
27½	24⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	P Holdg .34	5	8	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
65¾	58	PacLt pf4.75		z210	60	59¼	60	
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z130	59	59	59 +	½
16¼	13¼	PNwTel 1.12	9	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
68½	61¼	Pac PL pf 5		z50	63	62	62 —	1
19	7¾	PacSv L .28	3	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
23¾	9⅞	Pall Corp	11	18	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
9	2½	PaloFnl .05p	9	14	2½	2½	2½	
18⅛	8⅞	PglOM 1.76e	5	20	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	½
2½	9-16	PalmrMl wt		5	¾	¾	¾	
13⅛	3⅝	Pandl Bract	6	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
7⅛	2⅝	ParaPkg .10	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Park Ch .36	5	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
8	4⅛	Park El .26t	4	7	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
13	4	Parkwy Dis	3	50	4⅛	2¾	2⅞—	1½
35	19⅛	Parsons .35e	14	8	22	21⅝	21¾	
6½	1⅞	Pat Fash .24	5	11	2	2	2	
21¾	9⅝	Patgonia .20	7	31	11⅝	10¼	11⅝+	1⅝
5½	2⅛	PatPat Pap		12	2	1⅝	1¾—	⅛
12⅝	6	PatoCG .20e	9	35	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
16¼	11½	PeasE 1.19e		8	13½	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
2	1	PeaseEll wt		3	1	1	1	
12¼	9⅝	Peel Elder	21	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
11⅞	7⅞	PeerTu .20b	12	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Pemcor Inc	4	10	2½	2⅜	2½	
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12¾	9	PenEng .63b	5	12	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
13¾	11¼	PenRlE 1.10	9	5	12	11¾	12	
5	1⅞	Penob Shoe		3	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
29½	13¾	PepBoys 1	4	10	13½	13⅝	13½	
13⅛	6⅛	PepCom .40	5	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7½	4⅝	Perini .20e	3	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
9⅞	3¼	Permagner	9	238	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
8¼	3⅝	Pertec Corp	9	30	4⅝	4¼	4½—	¼
9	3⅝	PhilLD .52r	6	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		51	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
8⅞	4	Pic n Pay St	6	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9½	3¼	Piedind .24	4	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Pioner Plas	4	64	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
5½	1⅝	Pioneer Sys	5	14	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Pioneer Tex	7	55	7⅝	7½	7½	
71¾	25	PitDMo 1.20	19	98	73	67	68 —	2⅛
7⅞	6⅛	PitWVT .57e	9	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
45⅞	33⅛	Pittway .60b	12	3	32	32	32	
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	12	9	9½	8⅞	9 —	⅜
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	15	7	5	4⅝	5	
36¼	17¼	Plantrnics	9	27	17½	17	17 —	¼
3¼	⅞	Plaza Group	0	2	15-16	⅞	⅞—	⅛
8¼	3⅝	PlyGem .23t	3	x4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	2	Plym Rub A		1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6¼	1⅜	PNB MR wt		29	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	2¾	Pneumo Dy		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	1⅝	Poloron Pd		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
15	8⅛	Polychr .65t	5	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45t	6	z400	6	6	6	
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		24	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	PrairiesOil	22	4	8	7⅞	8	
16⅝	11½	Pratt Lmb 1	7	3	11½	11¼	11½	
11⅛	2⅝	PreL Corp	2	82	3	2⅝	2⅞	
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	9	37	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PresRIB .88	30	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
13⅞	2⅝	Presley Cos	2	22	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
19⅛	8⅝	Preston .20	7	9	18	17½	17⅝	
16⅝	5⅝	PrimMt .05e	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	5	21	18¼	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
25⅝	11½	PrpCT 1.81e	7	2	12	12	12	
11¾	9¾	ProvGas .80	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼+	¼
3⅝	2¼	PrdRIE .26e	25	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
28	5⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	47	5⅝	5	5 —	½
12¼	3⅝	PSA Inc wt		12	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7¾	1⅞	Pulte Hmes	3	16	2⅝	2	2⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	PuntaGrd Is	4	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅛	8¼	Purepac Lb	13	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	10	5	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	11	Ranchrs Ex	22	3	17⅝	17	17 —	⅜
39¼	23⅝	RangrO Can	80	36	36½	28⅝	29 —	1½
34⅞	19¾	Ransbrg .80	7	11	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛—	⅛
6¾	3	RapdAm wt		45	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7	4	Rath Pack	47	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	3⅝	Ray Resrcs	13	7	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
10⅝	6¾	RaymPr .40	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
10⅝	4⅝	RB Indust	}	24	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
19¾	15⅛	RealEsl 1.40	11	6	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
16	12⅞	RllnT 1.56e	8	1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
23½	16	Rit RT 2.26e	7	10	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
28½	16⅝	Recrion 1a	6	51	24¼	23⅝	24 +	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
17¼	5¼	RefrigTr .12	4	46	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅞
10¼	7	ReliiFd .84e		24	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
51½	45	ReliF pf4.38		2	45	45	45	
12	9¾	RemAr .80a	6	7	10¼	10	10¼	
5½	2	RepHous .16	4	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
51	25½	RepNat NY	5	31	26⅝	25½	25½—	⅝
68¾	42⅝	ReschCII .08	37	38	49¾	47½	49⅞+	2¼
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	15	59	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	Resistfix .30	7	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
4¾	1¼	Rest Assoc		39	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
8¼	2	Rex Nor .14t		20	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
9¾	3⅝	RH Med Svc	4	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13⅞	3⅛	Riblet Prod	3	6	3½	3¼	3½+	¼
5½	2	Richford In		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
10⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn	157	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Riker Maxs		15	1	1	1	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		9	½	½	½	
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	7	38	16¾	15¼	16 +	⅜
18⅞	7⅝	RisdonM .35	4	13	7½	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6¼	RittFinB .24	12	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	20	6	6	6 —	¼
35⅝	15⅝	Robintech	12	73	24	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
6⅛	1⅛	Rbbltn Ind		23	2	1¾	1⅞	
14⅛	9⅝	Rockwy .83a	5	21	9¼	9¼	9½+	⅛
3	⅞	Rockw Nat		58	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	14	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅛	2⅞	Roland Intl	3	25	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
13¼	4	Rollins Intl	5	250	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅜
6⅛	1¼	Ronco Telep		16	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	3	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
41	16⅝	Rowan .14	18	12	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	½
12⅞	4½	Rowind Inc		2	4¾	4¾	4½	
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer	114	41	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2	RoyBus .30e	4	12	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6	2½	RoyBch Col	5	9	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2⅛	RPS Prod		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indust	10	35	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Ruddick Cp	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4½	Rudick pf.56		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	¼
3⅝	1	Rusco Ind	11	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
15½	7⅛	Russell .40a	4	5	8	8	8 +	⅛
33⅞	8	Rust Cft .40	4	11	8¼	7½	7⅝—	⅝
29¾	13½	RyanHo .15e	11	170	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛—	⅜
7⅝	2½	Ryersn Hay		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46⅛	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	22	3	37	37	37 +	⅛
6½	2⅛	SaffranSy A	5	13	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛+	⅛
21⅝	7½	StJohnsT .62	3	6	8⅛	8	8 —	½
8⅝	4⅝	Salem Corp	12	4	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
30⅝	14	Sambos .10e	18	68	15½	15	15	¼
14½	12¼	SDieG pf 1		1	13	13	13 —	¼
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	7	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		36	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
7¼	3½	Satura Airw	3	27	4	3⅝	4 +	½
17⅛	6½	Saundr L .20	3	7	7	6¾	7 —	⅛
7	3½	Savoy Ind		11	4	3⅝	4 +	
9½	7¼	Scheut .40e	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
9⅝	3½	Schick Inc	2	25	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind	6	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
4¼	2⅝	SciMgt .07e	5	6	2½	2¼	2¼—	½
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	9	3	7⅝	7¾	7¾—	⅛
18	8	Scope Ind	11	1	8½	8½	8½	
8¼	1¼	Scotlex Cp		14	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	11⅞	Scottys .05	14	88	14½	13⅝	13⅝—	1
24⅞	14⅝	Scurry Rain	106	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
22	10⅝	Sea Contain	5	39	12⅝	11⅛	11¾—	⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Sea!ectr Cp	5	11	3⅛	3	3	
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		3	¾	¾	¾	
9⅞	5	Searsind .44	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7	SecMt 1.22e	61	60	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
15¾	3⅝	Sec Plastics	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	5⅛	Selas Cp .27	7	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	½
14⅛	8⅝	SeigLat .40b	3	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
23½	8¾	Semtec .48t	8	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14¾	4½	SvcCpl .02e	4	10	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Servisco .30	4	11	5¾	5¼	5⅛—	⅜
6⅝	3	Servo Corp	7	3	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5⅞	Servotr .10r	3	30	5⅝	4½	4½—	1⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SGL In .10b	}	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11¼	8⅝	SG Sec .51e		35	8⅛	6¾	7 —	1½
18⅞	16¼	SG Se pf.86e		2	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
24½	9¼	Shawind .40	5	19	9⅝	8⅝	9 —	⅝
13⅛	3	ShellRes .06	4	27	3⅛	3	3	
13¼	4⅛	ShndCp .711	3	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝+⅛	
21¾	8	Shnandh Oil	39	14	14½	14	14⅛+	½
23	13⅞	ShnO pf1.25		16	20¼	19⅝	20¼+	¾
35	12¾	Sherwd Med	9	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
6½	3⅛	Shopwll .26e		9	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
16⅞	8	Showbot .60	4	4	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
13	2⅝	ShulmTr En	20	16	2⅞	2½	2½—	⅜
14¾	8½	SierrPac .12	2	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19½	7	Sierracin Cp	13	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Silco In .28a	5	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma .37t	5	4	5⅝	5⅛	5½—	⅛
18⅝	3⅞	SikesCp .20	8	10	4⅛	3⅞	4	
8⅝	6⅛	Simkins .50	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
4¼	2¼	Sim Sch .10e	6	2	2½	2½	2½	
19⅝	11¾	Simplex Wir	12	5	15¾	15	15¾	
3⅛	1¾	Sitkin SmRf	6	5	1¾	1¾	1¾—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	SMD Ind	4	3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
11¼	3	Solitron .06	200	73	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	¼
16⅞	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	4	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sorg Paper	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	5	26	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
10⅞	8¼	SoestCa .80a	9	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
20⅞	18¼	SC5.8pf 1.45		17	19	19	19	
22¼	16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		27	16½	16½	16½	
15⅝	12⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		25	14	13	13¾+	⅜
14½	12⅞	SC4.0pf 1.02	s	2	13½	13½	13½	
5⅝	3⅞	Sou Real Ut	17	4	5	5	5	
93	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	33	9	74½	73½	73½—	1
24½	4¼	Specity Rest	3	33	4¾	4¼	4½—	¼
7⅝	3	Spectro .18	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8½	2	Speizmn Ind	2	8	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4	Spencer .32t	3	226	4	4	4	
12⅞	7⅝	Splentex .72	4	11	7¾	7¼	7¼—	⅛
14½	7⅛	SSP In .20e	4	18	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
18	11¼	StdAllian .80	4	72	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14½	StdCoosaT 1	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5	1½	Std Dredge		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	6½	StdDredg pf		z50	7	7	7	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Std Metals	4	7	3	2⅞	3	
25¼	5⅝	StdMotA .42	4	30	6¼	5⅝	6⅛+	¼
3½	1⅝	StdPac Corp	3	25	2	1¾	1¾	
23⅛	14	Std Prod 1	3	5	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
24	13½	StThom .36a	3	3	15½	15	15 —	⅝
20½	12⅝	Stange .20	15	21	13	12¼	12⅞—	⅛
7	4⅝	Stanly Avia	54	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Stardust Inc	6	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
10⅛	6⅝	StateSL .30h	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
24¾	10⅝	Statham Ins	9	24	12	11⅝	11¾—	¼
12⅛	4⅞	Steiber Ind	6	34	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
1½	½	Stellar Ind		12	½	½	½	
31⅞	13⅛	Stepn Ch .36	8	11	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	¼
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	5	7	1	1	1	
5½	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5½	3	SterlPre .28r	5	81	3⅛	3	3⅛—	¼
15⅞	7	Sterndent	6	9	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Stevcoknit	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
20⅛	13	StopShop .90	5	14	13⅝	13⅞	14	
18⅞	4⅛	STP Cp .55e	5	91	5	4⅝	4⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	Struth Wells	17	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Summit Org	15	9	15-16	13-16	15-16+1-16	
25	15½	SunElec .40	11	10	15⅝	15½	15½—	½
9¼	3⅝	Sunair .15e	5	48	4	4	4 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Sup Ind Intl	3	45	3½	2⅝	3⅛+	¼
17⅛	7⅝	SupSurg Mf	5	7	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Supronics	12	11	⅞	13-16	⅞—1-16	
9	2½	Susquhana		47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5½	Susqu pf.75k		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛—	⅛
2⅝	¾	SutrMtg wt		3	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
8⅞	2⅝	Syntlloy	5	9	2	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
125⅝	46¼	Syntex .40	38	467	128	123½	123⅞—	1⅝
32⅛	16	SyscoCp .20	14	34	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
8⅝	1⅝	System Eng		71	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛

T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5	Techcl Oper	7	11	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3	1	Techcl Tape	9	59	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
19¼	6⅛	Tchnicolor	5	23	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Technitrol	11	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
30	20¼	TejonRh .20	18	7	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
27¾	12⅞	Telefix 1.29t	4	12	13½	13¼	13½	
5⅝	1⅜	Telex Cp wt		19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅞	Tenna Corp		49	2	1¾	1¾—	⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		28	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng	2	8	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Tensor Cp	5	10	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
27¼	13⅞	Teradyn Inc	18	24	18⅞	18	18 —	1
29⅝	11¼	TesoroPt wt		96	25¼	23½	23½—	1⅝
12⅞	3¼	Texasint Co	19	185	9⅛	8½	8¾—	¼
7⅞	3¼	Texstar	3	30	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅜
25¼	18¾	Textron wt		9	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅝
5⅝	2⅛	TFI Co Inc	8	5	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		26	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Thrftmt .05a	5	7	8	8	8	
14½	1⅞	Tidwell .23p	9	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
7⅝	4⅝	Tiffany .20	5	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16⅝	7½	Timpie .20e	6	34	14⅛	62¼	13 —	⅝
9⅛	2¼	Titmus Opt		5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛—	¼
22⅝	21¼	TMCM 1.69e		16	22⅝	21	21 —	1¼
25⅝	5	Tokheim .35	9	22	5⅛	5	5	
11½	2⅝	To chin Inst	5	20	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
58	52	To.Ed pf4.25		z25	54	54	54	
24⅞	6¾	ToppsG .20e	7	4	7	6⅞	6¾—	⅛
18¼	12½	Torin Cp .50	5	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅜
10	6	TotalPet NA	8	83	6⅛	6 3-16	6 5-16—	⅛
20⅛	13½	Total pf.70		2	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
8	3	TownCnt .20	4	7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Tracor Inc	4	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	2⅝	TranLux .05	16	45	3	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
1⅞	11-16	Trnsair .07e		1	¾	¾	¾+1-16	
9⅝	2⅝	Tresdw .29t	4	39	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	TriSMtr .12	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2	TubosM .20e	6	19	2 3-16	2	2 —3-16	
9⅝	5⅝	Tufico Corp	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
10⅛	4⅝	Turbodyne	20	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
28⅛	16⅝	Turnr C 1.20	5	3	17	17	17	
18⅝	5⅝	TwinFair In	4	42	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Tyco Labs	8	27	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	

U

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .02e	6	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	6⅞	UnFinl .74t	3	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Uninvest .60	5	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅛	16⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	7	14	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	5	22	3 1-16	2 15-16	2 15-16—	⅛
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		181	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	UnCosF .39t	8	6	16	16	16 +	⅜
10⅝	3⅛	Un Dollar St	2	24	3½	3	3⅛—	⅜
3	1⅝	Unil Foods	4	36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	UnNat Corp		25	4	4	4 —	⅛
1⅝	½	Un Nat wt n		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11	9⅝	Un Nat pf.70		12	10	10	10 +	½
19⅛	5⅛	UnPDye .60	4	16	6	6	6 —	½
80⅝	20¼	USBnT 2.37e	12	6	25¼	24¼	25⅛+	1
37¼	6⅝	US Fil .10e	9	16	9¼	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
27¼	14⅝	USLsR 1.78e	12	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	½
2⅝	1	USLsg R wt		8	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
4⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	3	5	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
10⅞	3⅝	US Radium	5	14	4	3⅝	4	
14¼	6⅛	US Reductn	4	27	11⅛	10½	10⅝—	⅜
14⅝	8⅝	US Rub .54a	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
29⅛	13⅞	Unitek Corp	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
37	10⅝	Unity Buy S	10	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	½
2⅝	1	Un Cont .04t	9	30	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
13	7¼	Univ Mar .4c	20	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Univ Resrcs		58	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	URS Systms	5	38	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Utah Ids .40	24	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	4	UVind wt		24	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7¼	3	Val DOr Ind	5	6	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	
20⅝	6¼	VallesSt .95t	8	11	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
6½	3⅝	Valley Mlal	12	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅝	9½	Valmac .60	1	20	14⅝	10⅞	13⅞—	⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	6	71	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅛	ValueLin D		6	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
18⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .28	5	10	6⅛	6¼	6½+	⅛
5	2	Varo Inc	8	98	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛+	½
23	10⅝	Veecolns .24	6	78	12½	12	12 —	⅜
3⅝	1	Verit Indust	4	71	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Vernitron	7	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	6	20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1	Viewlex		49	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
14⅝	5½	Viking Genl	3	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Vikoa Inc		105	2½	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
17⅝	3⅝	Vintage Ent	3	20	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	VLN Corp	4	42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅞	7⅝	Voplex .48	3	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	2⅝	Vulc Cp .20	11	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	4	Vulc Inc .30	7	10	4	4	4	

W

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	4⅛	WabMag .10	8	22	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
10⅝	5⅞	Wacknht .28	6	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
9¼	2⅝	WadlEq .10e	8	2	2⅝	2½	2½	
18	8¼	WagnrEl .48	4	7	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
10⅝	6	Wainoco Oil	15	6	6¼	6 1-16	6 1-16—3-16	
2⅛	¾	WardFds wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
14	2⅝	WarC pfC.05		38	3	2⅝	2⅝	
37	18⅛	WasPstB .40	6	7	18½	18	18 —	½
16	10⅝	WashRI 1.20	12	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞+	¼
9	4⅛	Watsco Inc	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Weiman Co	4	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Weld Tu Am	9	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
22⅝	8⅝	WestChP .72	10	2	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	¾	Westby Fsh		25	⅞	¾	¾	
8⅛	4	Westn Decal	22	26	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Westn Finl	3	26	11⅝	11	11⅛	
2⅝	¾	Wstrn Orbis		11	15-16	13-16	⅞—1-16	
3½	⅝	WstPac l wt		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	Westran Ind	20	32	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Whitaker .34	4	6	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅝	2	Whitehal Cp	5	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Whiting 1.60	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
2⅝	⅝	Whittakr wt		36	¾	11-16	¾+	⅛
2½	1	Wichita Ind		2	1⅛	1	1	
4⅝	2⅛	Wilkx Gibb	4	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .24	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	WlshrO .05e	16	87	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	WilsonCo .80	6	48	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .20	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Wilsn P .05p		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10¼	6⅝	Winkimn .40	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Winston Mil	3	14	3	2⅞	3	
16	3	WolfHB .24	5	12	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5	Wolv Ind .32	4	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
22	7½	Wood In .22t	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Worces Conl	5	57	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	½
12⅝	8¼	Work Wr .60	4	10	8¼	8	8 —	¼
10⅝	4⅝	Wrather Cp		82	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
7⅝	13-16	Wright Har		59	1 1-16	1	1 1-16+1-16	
10¼	2	WTC Air .10	4	102	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
40⅝	10	WUI In .20e	8	40	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	6	16	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
20⅝	6⅛	Wynn Intl	4	87	9	8¼	8⅞+	⅝
14⅝	9½	WymBan .44	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	2⅝	Wyomising	16	92	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛

Y

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	11⅝	Yates Ind	8	102	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝—	1

Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	3⅝	ZimHom .24	8	6	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
2⅝	1	Zion Foods		3	1	1	1 —	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

Nov. 30, 1973

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	100.25	101.00	—0.75
Zurich	102.00	101.50	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	102.25	103.83	—0.24

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Nov. 30, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9 1/2	9 3/4	—1/8
One Month	10 13/16	10 15/16	+1/4
3 Moths	10 3/8	10 1/2	—1/8
6 Months	9 13/16	9 15/16	—3/16
One Year	9 1/8	9 1/4	—3/16

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	51.70
Albert Heijn	91.20
Algembank	289
Amrobank	66.30
A'dam	146
Fokker	24.20
Heineken	236.80
H.V.A.	73.70
Holland-Am.	141
Hoogovens	58.70
K.L.M.	66.20
Philips new.	34.80
Robico	200
Rolinco	137
Royal Dutch	87
Unilever	118
Van Ommer.	310
Ver.Mach	130

Brussels

Arbed	4,285
Brux.Lamb.	2,570
Cock-Ougree	1,080
Electrobel	6,700
GB Enterpr.	2,350
Hoboken	4,750
Pétrofina	7,270
Ph.Gevaert	1,350
Soc.Générale	2,780
Solvay	2,440
Un.Minière	1,444

Frankfurt

AEG	103.70
BASF	117
Bayer	104.80
Commerzbk.	165.30
Cont.Gummi.	68.50
Daimler-Benz	267
Demag	128
DeutBank	239
DresdeBank.	187.50
Gels Aktien.	80.50
Hoesch	46.50
Karstadt	301
Kaufhof	194
KHD	72
Lufthansa	50.20
Mannesmann	149
Metallgesell	235
Neckermann	99
Rheinstahl	106
RWE new	143
Schering	366
Siemens	208.30
Thyssen	57
Veba	117.50
Volkswagen	109

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.95
Anglo-Amin.	22.50
BarclayBank	3.37
BeechamGr.	2.73
BICC	1.39
Boots	2.35
Bowater	1.63
Brit. mTob.	2.43
Brit.Oxyg.	0.47
Brit.Pet	5.55
BLMC	0.19½
Burmah	3.96
Cadbury Schw	0.50
Chartered	1.46
Courtaulds	1.22
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeerD	2.69
Decca Rec.	3.48
Distillers	1.41½
Dunlop	0.62
El Musiind	1.45
FreeStGed	9.50
GEC	1.32
GKN	2.28
GlaxoGr	3.90
GtUn StI(A)	2.07
Guinness	1.17
Hawker-Sidd.	3.18
Hudson-Bay	9.60
ImpChem	2.16
Imps	0.75½
Mar&Spen	2.32
MetalBox	2.53
Nichols	0.62
Plessey	1.09
RandMines	1.97
Rank Org (A.	3.85
RoyalDutch	£16 3/5
R.T.Z.	2.01
Shell	2.17
Thorn (A)	3.75
Tube Invest.	3.19
Union Cor	2.32
Vickers	1.11
War L3½	£28 1/16
West Deep	8.75
West Drief	19.50
West Hold	£16 15/16
West Min	1.06
Woolworth	0.65
ZCI	0.53

Milan

[illegible]	1,822
Erba	15,350
Ercole Marelli	855
Fiat	1,794
Finsider	370
Generali	66,010
[illegible]	5,625
Italgas	921
Italsider	785
LaRinas	285.25
Montedis	835.50
Olivetti	1,750
Pirelli	1,125
SniaVisco	2,180
Teral	369

Paris

Air Liquide	252.50
Alimentaire	136
BSN	1,115
Carrefour	2,701
Cim.Lafarge	168
Citroën	61.20
Cie.Bancaire	504
CFP	200.10
CGE	418
CCF	145
Ferodo	397
L'Oréal	2,361
Mach.Bull	54.50
Michelin	1,317
Moet Henn	1,092
Moulinex	3,925
Nickel	74
Paribas	166
PUK	129.50
Penarroya	63.40
Perrier	330
Peugeot	335
Rh.Poulenc	145
Saclior	92.80
St.Gobain	162
Suez	306
Télémécaniq	947
Thomson	226
Usinor	101

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,820
B. Boveri	940
Ciba-Geigy	1,425
Cr Suisse	3,305
Fischer	905
HoffRocheb.	123,000
Nestlé	3,690
Sandoz	2,925
Sté B.Suisse	3,340
Sulzer	3,090
U.B. Suisse	3,830

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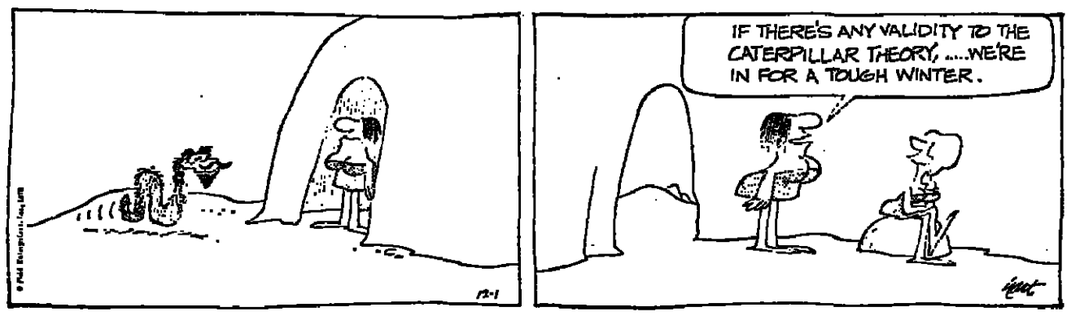
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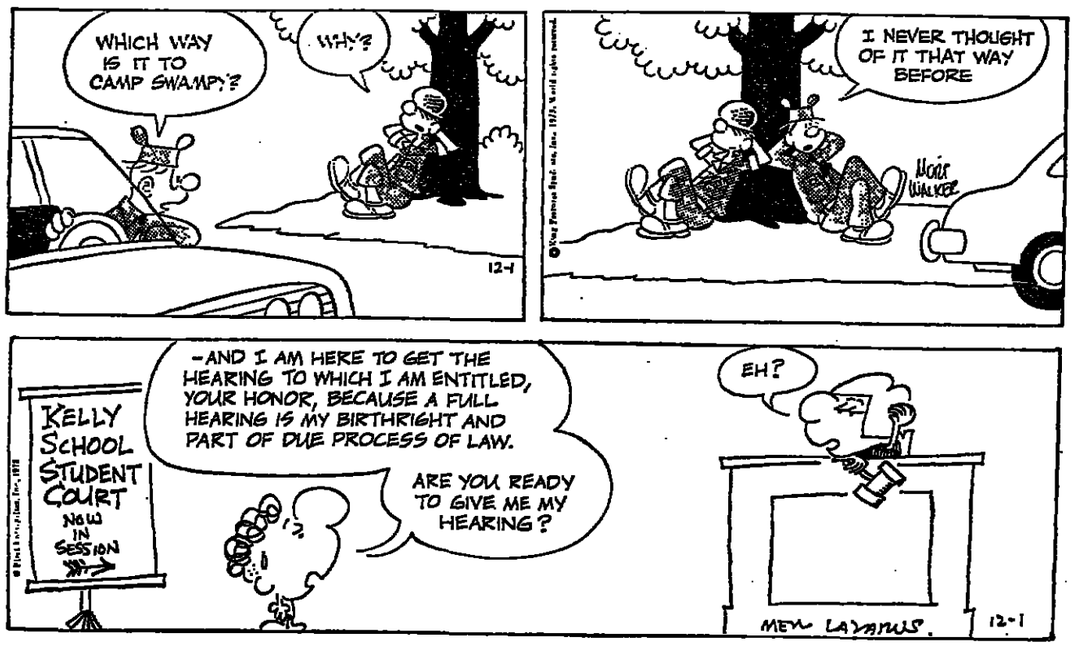
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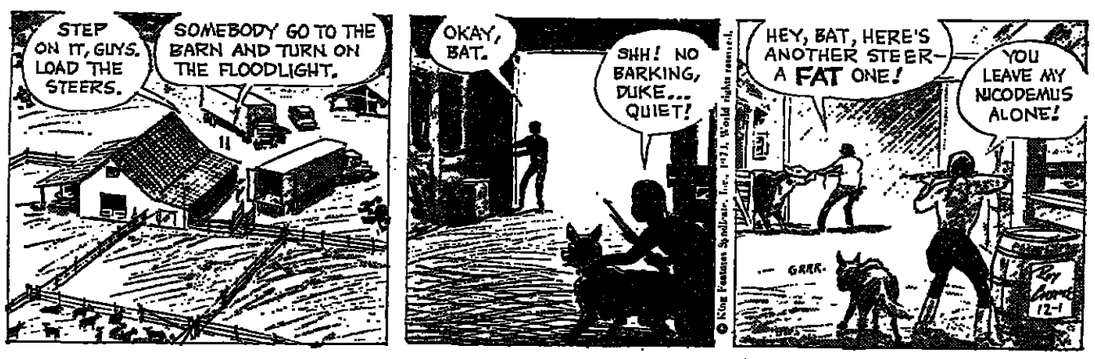
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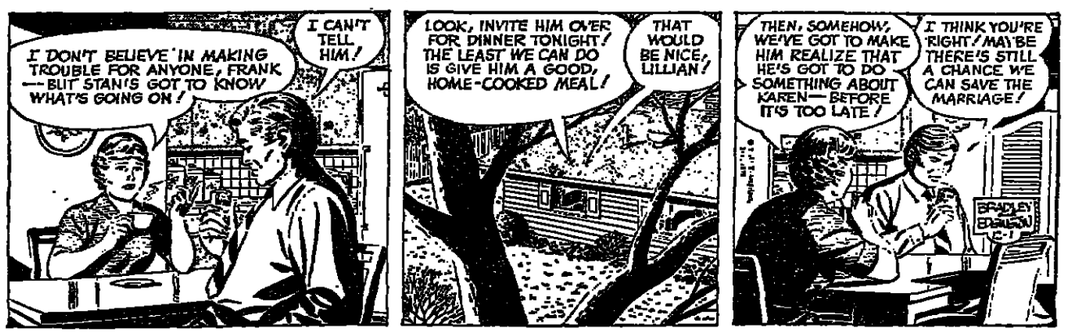
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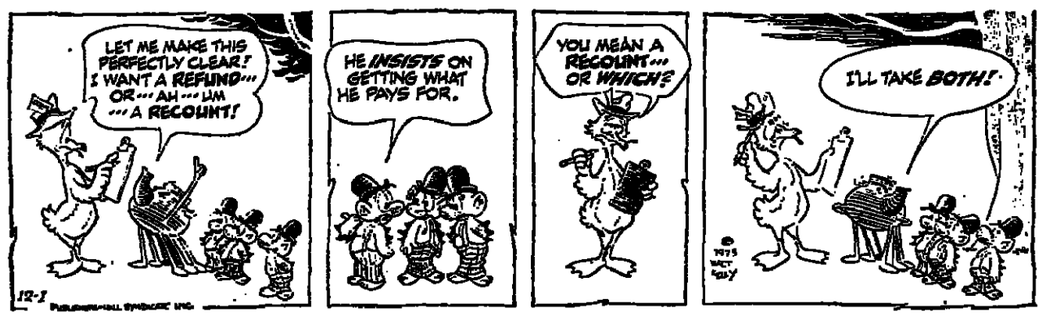
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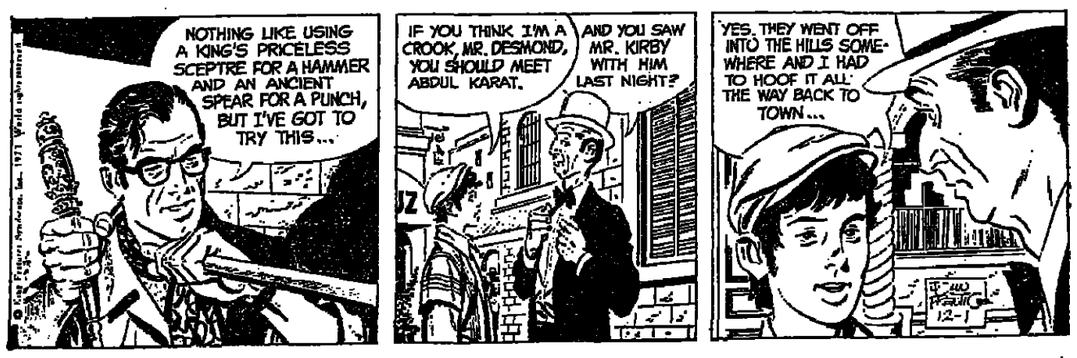
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RYKUM

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Yesterday's Jumbles: SKUNK BOOTY NIBBLE WIDEST

Answers: *Headed for winter sports*—"SNOW BOUND"

BOOKS

O'NEILL
Son and Artist

By Louis Sheaffer. Illustrated. 750 pp. Little, Brown & Co. $15.

Reviewed by Diana Trilling

With "O'Neill, Son and Artist," which traces the life of America's foremost dramatist from his introduction to Broadway with "Beyond the Horizon" in 1920, through his many public triumphs (three Pulitzer awards, the Nobel Prize for Literature), his several marriages and long incapacitating illness, until his death in 1953 at the age of 65, Louis Sheaffer completes a commanding two-part biography whose absorbing first volume, "O'Neill, Son and Playwright," was published in 1968.

In his first volume, Mr. Sheaffer performed prodigies of research into the playwright's earlier years. The second volume sustains this standard of scholarship with, among other things, a newly revealing investigation of O'Neill's marriages, in particular his gruesome relationship with his third and last wife, Carlotta.

Although the use once again of the word "son" in Mr. Sheaffer's present title is awkward, it points to what is, in effect, the thesis of his study: his belief that the whole of O'Neill's work, and perhaps of his life, was an elaboration, dissimulation or confession of his earliest relation to his parents, variant upon variant of an endlessly exfoliating Oedipean obsession. Had Freud never existed, we conclude from Mr. Sheaffer's astute reading of the biographical and literary evidence he has gathered, O'Neill would have had to invent him.

But this is not to say that an explanation which restricts itself to family influence and other factors of an individual's environment is sufficient to account for O'Neill's character, or lack of it, or for the extremity of his nature, and Mr. Sheafer has the good judgment not to let himself be limited by his Freudian bias. With tact and skill he applies the insights of psychoanalysis to O'Neill's plays; about the man himself he provides us with the abundant detailed information he has collected in countless interviews and hitherto unavailable documents but leaves it to us to decide whether a fate like O'Neill's is finally shaped by the Freudian determinism.

The playwright's father, James O'Neill, was an Irish-born actor whose substantial talent was squandered in the season-after-season performance of the same popular role, that of the Count of Monte Cristo. He was boastful, loquacious and hammy; his boyhood having been shadowed by poverty, he was always uneasy about money. Though not a drunkard—he never missed or marred a performance because of drink—he had a distinct liking for whiskey. He was a devoted family man, a long-suffering and responsible if not very effectual husband and father.

The mother was more gently bred than James O'Neill. Pretty, sweet, pious, she was spoiled first by her father, then by her husband, with the result that she fell drastically short of adulthood, spending much of her life in an adolescent dream of identification with the nuns among wh had been educated. Euge her third son; Edmund, h one, whose name O'Neill icantly took for himself autobiographical play, die fancy through what Ella unfairly supposed was her of him.

The Tyrone family in Day's Journey Into Night" sents the O'Neill family lation: the parents, the pla himself, his older brothe in addition to distorting tant aspects of James character, it veils the male of the loutish, hard-d whoring James Jr., whos sion in life would seem been the corruption of h for their mother's affectio it evades the actual his O-Neill's coming of age.

This history was sordid extreme. Eugene was from Princeton at the end freshman year for drunk of a peculiarly ugly and sort, and he spent the nex of his young manhood dedicated effort to drink self to death on the wate of Buenos Aires and New once, in fact, in the Ski original of the setting he use for "The Iceman Co he attempted suicide an saved only by the madly i able actions of his sodde panions. The tuberculo contracted, which makes tral element in "Long Journey," dramatizing th tional waywardness of C parents, was in actuall salvation. Consigned to atorium, O'Neill began to

It was 1940 and O'Neill and world-renowned wh wrote "Long Day's Journe health was severely taxed, strain of its composition wrote, Mr. Sheaffer says tears streaming, and he co of his study each evenin tered by his day's work, we wonder, was he weepin The suffering of his moth father, of his brother, h suffering? The pain to wi off us are heir?

O'Neill's inclination to a and self-exculpation was only by his instinct for t but in the instance of tobiographical play he tran ed himself to give pity to members of his family as to himself and to put his i of stagecraft in the ser this magnanimity. The of "Long Day's Journey have been grieving for a youth, but he spoke in hi in most poignant terms, despair which we all of O'Neill's parents and his t have to learn to endure, loss of hope which in a another measure we all c know.

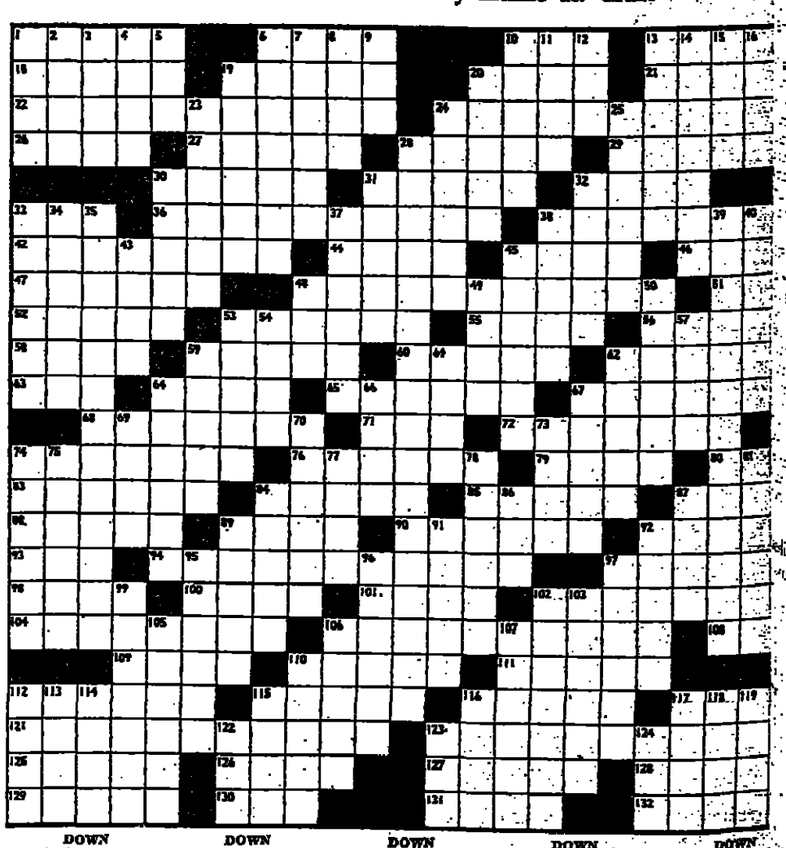
Diana Trilling has pu articles in a variety of l journals. She is the aut "Claremont Essays" and ed "The Viking Portable D. H rence." This review has abridged.

(c) The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WE

HAVING A BALL—By Hume R. Craft



ACROSS

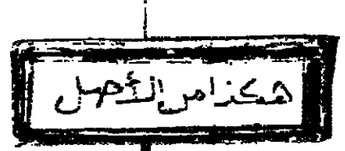
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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Captures 5-Set Match on a Double Fault

Newcombe Beats Smith to Open Davis Cup Final

U.S. Defending Tennis Crown In Cleveland

From Wire Dispatches

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—John Newcombe won a bitterly fought battle from Stan Smith, 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 8-4, here today to give Australia a 1-0 lead over the United States in the battle for the Davis Cup. The U.S. team is defending the tennis trophy.

Smith, who fought back from a 3-1 deficit to square the match and led in the decisive fifth set, suffered the indignity of double fault-ing on match point.

After winning a fiercely contested fourth set to even matters, Smith put together four flowing service hands in the third game of the deciding match to lead 2-1. But Newcombe got back into the match when a line call was challenged in the sixth game, permitting him to break service and tie the score. It was Smith's first loss in seven final-round matches.

Newcombe Holds Service

The disputed line call was finally evened out in the next game when Newcombe was ordered to play a let. The Australian, reigning U.S. Open champion, refused to yield the game and held service to lead, 4-3.

The players held service until the 10th game and Smith, trailing 30-40 for match point, got into deuce with a running backhand volley. Newcombe whipped a backhand pass down the line and Smith then committed his double fault.

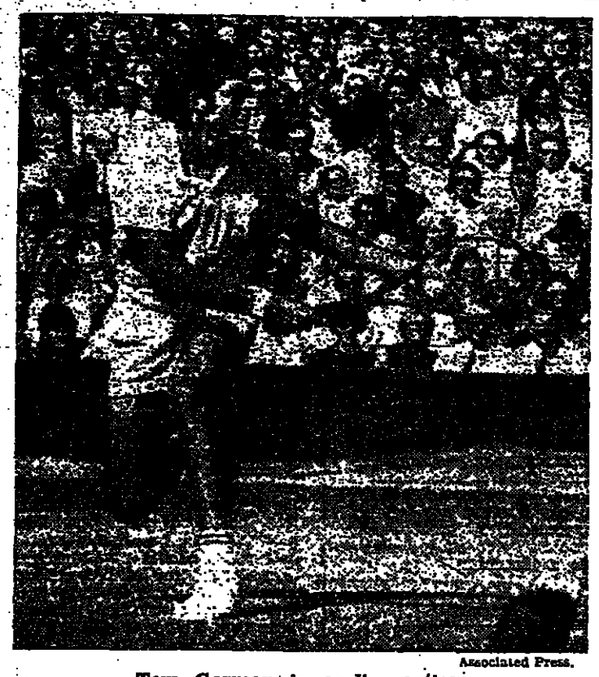
The match, played before a crowd of 2,500, was reminiscent of the 1971 Wimbledon final between the two, which Newcombe won after Smith appeared to have victory in the bag.

Battle of Services

The match was a battle of big services, and it was Newcombe's ability to return the ball that finally won him through.

Smith was almost flawless in the fifth game set, in which he reeled off five straight games and kept Newcombe off balance with a mixture of drop shots and perfect lobs. Newcombe's overhead was devastating.

"I have never seen one man win one set of such perfect tennis," said referee Mike Blanchard, whose career has spanned the greats as Bill Tilden, Don Budge, Jack Kramer and Pancho Gonzalez. "No player who ever lived could have beaten him in that set."



Associated Press.

Tom Gorman in earlier action.

The second singles match today pitted Tom Gorman against the veteran Rod Laver, a four-time champion at Wimbledon.

"I like being in the position I'm in," said Gorman, who should benefit from a synthetic surface that is playing fast and yielding a low bounce. "I'm sure, to the general public, Laver is supposed to wipe me off the court, but I like that position."

Smith and Erik Van Dillen will be the U.S. doubles team tomorrow in this first indoor final in the Davis Cup's 73-year history. Australia did not name a doubles team, apparently waiting to see how tough a singles match the 35-year-old Laver has today. Tie-breakers are not used in Davis Cup play.

Gorman will play Newcombe in Sunday's opening match, with a Smith-Laver finale.

The selection of the 27-year-old Gorman over Marty Riessen, another top-ranking American, was a surprise at yesterday's draw for matches.

'Difficult Decision'

"It was a difficult decision for me," said Dennis Ralston, the captain of the U.S. team. "Marty's more consistent and plays at an even level, but Tom has the big serve and the ability to raise his game to higher level."

"I guess I'm better looking," quipped Gorman, typifying the casual but confident mood of the American team on the eve of the series. By contrast, Neale Fraser, the Australian captain, appeared cautious and even testy at times as he tried to answer questions directed at some of his players during a final news conference.

Ralston's gambling choice came after Riessen beat Gorman, 11-9, 11-9, 6-3, in a vigorous practice match here Tuesday, although Gorman had six set points in the first set and was serving at 5-4 for the second set. Before today's match, Gorman held a career edge (2-1) over Laver, including a quarter-final round victory at Wimbledon two years ago when Newcombe outlasted Smith in their classic five-set singles final.

"Disappointed?" said Riessen, who played in the semi-final round victory over Romania this year after a five-year Davis Cup absence. "Of course I'm disappointed."

U.S. Team United

There appeared to be little bitterness among the American players, however, mainly because they are united as underdogs, for the first time in many years.

"They think they're going to kill us," Riessen said of the Australians, who bypassed the 39-year-old Ken Rosewall in singles for the 29-year-old Newcombe, the U.S. Open champion. "Well, I think we're ready."

Ralston, a former top-ranking U.S. player, said that he was tired of hearing how strong the Aussie squad was and of how the Americans were a second-rate team, minus Arthur Ashe and Jimmy Connors.

"We have our strongest team," Ralston said. "To put Connors in a Davis Cup match of this magnitude for the first time would be a joke. You just don't put someone in a match like this and say 'play'."

The Australians seemed rattled, before today's play, by last-minute technical problems such as the condition of the indoor court, lighting in the municipal auditorium and the cold weather. As always, the captains and players said they were satisfied with the draw.

Ban Is Relaxed

Australia's failure to prevent the United States from winning the Davis Cup every year since 1968 has been a result of the ban on certain professionals. The return of Laver, Newcombe and Rosewall follows a recent ruling that players may compete if they are not under contract to a promoter at the time.

This was the 28th final clash between the world's top two tennis countries. Australia holds a 14-13 lead.

Ralston said he likes being the underdog, noting that was the U.S. position against both Spain and Romania last year, when the Americans won easily. And Smith said he would never again think it is almost impossible to win after his experience in Bucharest last year.

"You had to be there to believe it," Smith said. "I can't believe there could be any tougher circumstances than last year. We had so many conditions against us. The only condition against us here is pure talent."

That is enough, Newcombe said, citing a team on which Rosewall is only a doubles player and on which every player has won the U.S. championship at Forest Hills at least once. Only Smith has won the title on the U.S. team.

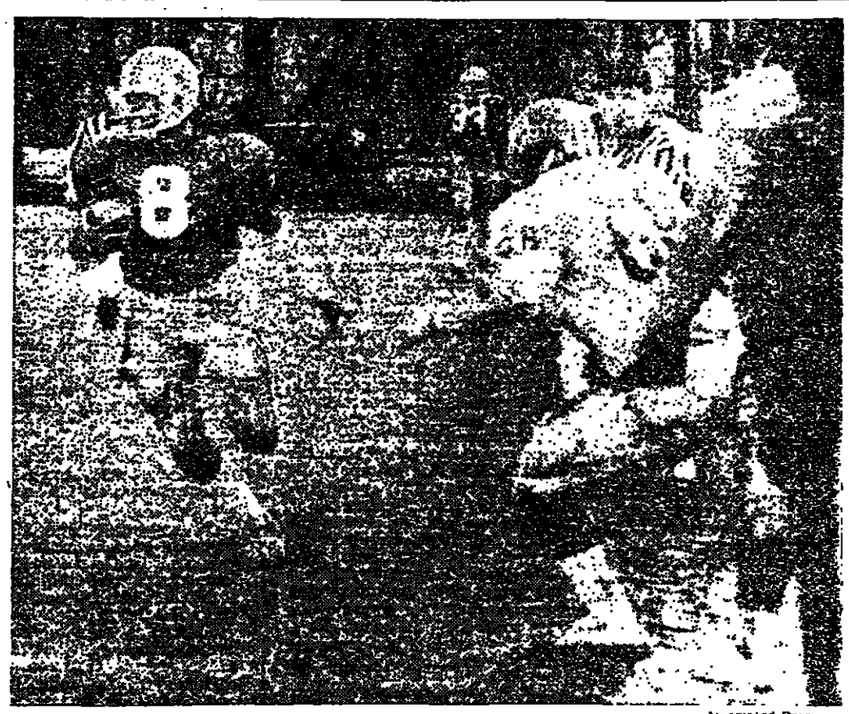
"If I were an American player," Newcombe said, "I would rather be playing the Romanians in Bucharest than the Australians in Cleveland."

'The only condition against us here is pure talent.'

—Stan Smith.

'If I were an American player, I would rather be playing the Romanians in Bucharest than the Australians in Cleveland.'

—John Newcombe.



Associated Press.

OFFSIDE—The sight of Iowa State's quarterback, Buddy Hardeman, sweeping end with daylight ahead was too much for No. 66 of Oklahoma State, Deacon Stephens, who came off the bench to make the tackle. Hardeman was awarded a touchdown and credited with a 74-yard run in Iowa State's 28-12 victory.

For $600,000, Chamberlain Coaches and Rides the Bench

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—He straightened up after clearing the doorway from his plane ramp at LaGuardia Airport, and as he walked into the bright light of the terminal people stopped and just stared. Up.

Wilt Chamberlain, 7 feet 1/16th inch of grace, glided through the terminal, staring straight ahead. He was returning to New York for the first time as a coach—the world's highest paid at $600,000 a year—bringing in the San Diego Conquistadors to face the New York Nets.

As he sat somberly on the sidelines for the game Wednesday, the Nets trounced the Qs, 134-108. In the dressing room, Wilt thundered at his players' faults. They sat contritely while he explained to newsmen that, "for the first time, I thought what it would be like if I were out there.'

Six Months Later

Only six months ago, when Wilt was in New York playing for the National Basketball Association championship with the Los Angeles Lakers, he knew he would be facing the Knickerbockers and there would be almost 20,000 people at Madison Square Garden. Now, at the age of 37, he was in the American Basketball Association, where his team attracted only 6,884 fans at the Nets game in Nassau County.

But at the airport, the people had reacted to him as they always did—and he to them as he always did. As he points out in his best-selling book—"Wilt—Just Like Any Other Seven-Foot Black Millionaire Who Lives Next Door"—"people have no way to relate to a seven-foot black man."

He dwarfed the members of his team as they went outside for the vans that would take them to their motel. He shoehorned them into the first van, a circus car out of which would pop half a dozen giants, then got into the second car, in a back seat near the window "so I can get some legs."

"This is part of my gig as coach, man," Chamberlain said "making sure the players are on their way. It's all part of it, as much off the court as on it. It's a personalized type of job."



Wilt Chamberlain.

In the Cellar

His team is in last place in its division. He picked up a newspaper and said, "Read it and weep." Then he got annoyed at a story that characterized him as an unsuccessful coach.

"A great coach is supposed to work miracles?" he asked. "What makes a successful coach? There are a lot of coaches with winning teams, and you ask around and you find they're not all respected. If my team won three more games, would I be a great coach then? If I was a game and a half out of first place instead of three and a half? Does my record show what I'm getting out of the guys?

"How do you judge a coach? By him getting all he can out of his players? By winning? How?"

For this year, at any rate, he isn't playing because of a court order issued after he jumped leagues. This follows 20 years as the country's most famous high school, then college and then professional basketball player.

"Right now, coaching is an interesting challenge," Wilt said. "It's a lot more gratifying than I ever thought it would be. It's seeing things work out the way you plan them."

'UCLA of the East' Faces Basketball's Genuine Article

By Dwight Chapin

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 30.—Lefty Driesell, the Maryland basketball coach, says now that he was misquoted a few years ago when it was reported that he wanted to make Maryland the UCLA of the East.

"What I said was that Maryland had the potential to be the UCLA of the East," Driesell says. "They're similar-type universities. UCLA is in Los Angeles, we're close to the nation's capital."

In any case, Maryland has not matched UCLA as a basketball power. Driesell's four-year record is 13-13, 14-12, 27-5 and 23-7.

But there have been no NCAA championship banners in Maryland's Cole Fieldhouse, which perhaps prompted Dean Smith, the North Carolina coach, to say, waspishly:

"Maryland should first try to become the North Carolina of the East."

In College Park, Md., however, when Driesell walks in before home games, he raises his fingers in a victory sign and the band plays, "Hail to the Chief." They'll be playing more than that if Maryland can upset UCLA here tomorrow night.

Revenge of Sorts

Two years ago, during a loss at South Carolina, Driesell was belted in the jaw by an opposing player. Three weeks later, his team beat South Carolina, 31-30, and his reaction was: "Hell, I'll get hit in the jaw anytime to beat the No. 2-ranked team in the nation."

He relishes the prospect of meeting UCLA, unbeaten in two years.

"I just hope Arkansas doesn't beat them Friday night," he said. "I'd hate to catch UCLA on the rebound. I don't mind catching them when they're fat."

How is Driesell preparing his players?

"We can't be intimidated by anybody," he said. "We're going to try to beat their press, and we're going to run with them, not slow it down.

"Most teams key on Bill Walton but we won't do that. He only averaged 18 or 19 points a game last year and they went undefeated. Say we let him get 30. We can do that but we've got to cut off the rest of their guys, not let them score 25, 22, 13 and 14 points, too. That's what happens when you start cheating on defense."

Driesell may match 6-9 senior Len Elmore, an all-American candidate, against Walton. Or he may move Elmore outside and station 6-9 junior Tom Roy on Walton.

The Maryland Terrapins are in good physical shape, except for 6-8 junior Owen Brown, who was out six weeks with a broken foot. "He scrimmaged this week and almost died," the coach said. "I don't think he's going to play a whole lot against the Bruins."

Driesell on playing UCLA:

"You don't get an opportunity like this very often. UCLA may be the greatest team in basketball. If we could break their streak of 75 straight victories the consequences would be greater than if we won the national championship. It would be remembered longer, because sometimes I don't think they're human.

"They're probably the easiest team in America to scout. They do not screen a lot or run patterns. I can draw their offense in five minutes. But if you know how to stop them, tell me."

Driesell hasn't had trouble stopping too many people.

In nine seasons at Davidson, his teams were 176-65. When he moved to Maryland, where basketball didn't draw, he warned what few fans there were that they'd better get tickets while they could—or be shut out. Last season the Terps played before an average home crowd of 13,166, with six sellouts.

The 41-year-old Driesell, a Duke graduate, has worked almost 18-hour days to get where he is.

So it may be Driesell's irresistible force against John Wooden's immovable object—Walton—tomorrow night.

Driesell is an admirer of Wooden, the UCLA coach. He's read Wooden's books and, last season after a tough loss, he closed his locker room door to the press, just as Wooden does.

"Now," a reporter said, "Maryland's finally become the UCLA of the East."

© Los Angeles Times.

Army Seeking To Upset Navy In Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Alabama can clinch the national championship, Oklahoma can finish an undefeated season and Georgia can earn a bowl bid but the college football team that can really do something special tomorrow is Army. It could win its first game by upsetting Navy.

The Cadets, facing the first winless season in their history, go into the traditional finale as more than two-touchdown underdogs.

"For 15 years I've heard the Navy game is a whole new season for us," says coach Tom Cahill of Army. "Well, now I'll get a chance to test the validity of that statement."

Alabama, trying to win its first national championship since 1964, will play Auburn and is a four-touchdown favorite. That was also the case last year when Alabama blew a 16-3 lead and lost to Auburn, 17-16, as two blocked punts led to touchdowns in the closing minutes of the game.

In other big games, Oklahoma is a prohibitive choice over Oklahoma State. Notre Dame is a heavy favorite over Miami and LSU is favored over Tulane.

Other games on a light schedule include Georgia-Georgia Tech, with Georgia due for a Peach Bowl bid if it wins, Florida-Florida State, Boston College-Holy Cross and Tulsa-Houston.

Outlook and Odds in NFL Weekend Action

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Following is a preview of this weekend's National Football League games, with won-lost-tied records in parentheses.

INTERCONFERENCE

Buffalo (6-5-0) at Atlanta (8-3-0)—Falcons, who have won seven straight, smell playoff money. Buffalo's tough defense, best against the pass, will be too much for Atlanta. Joe Ferguson, erratic Bills quarterback. Betting choice: Atlanta by 13.

Dallas (7-4-0) at Denver (6-5-2)—Broncos have a big gap at one outside linebacker where Pittsburgh's Tom Jackson, must start for the first time in place of the injured Bill Laskey. Betting choice: Dallas by 4.

Minnesota (10-1-0) at Cincinnati (8-3-0)—These two are also meeting for the first time. One of the league's few bomb threats left is Ken Anderson passing to John Thomas. Bengals very much in the hunt for playoffs but have only one capable quarterback. Ken Anderson. Betting choice: Minnesota by 6.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Detroit (4-6-1) at St. Louis (3-6-1)—Dick Jauron, the Yale hero of four rookies starting in the Lions' defense. He's doing well at safety. Donny Anderson, seasoned running back, having his best year ever for Cardinals but to no avail. Betting choice: Detroit by 4.

Los Angeles (9-2-0) at Chicago (4-6-1)—Many view healthy Rams as sleeping giants of coming playoffs. Bears expect to start rookie Gary Huff at quarterback over injured Bobby Douglass. Don Rives continues to start for crippled Dick Butkus. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 13.

Philadelphia (4-6-1) at San Francisco (4-7-0)—Steve Spurrier gets the call again at quarterback for 49ers. Their Bruce Gossett has kicked 12 field goals in a row. Tom Sullivan, Eagle running back with no past credentials except desire, has gained 762 yards. He deserves a raise. Betting choice: San Francisco by 6.

New York Giants (2-8-1) at Washington (8-3-0)—Giants have never beaten a team coached by George Allen and they have tried eight times. This looks like No. 9. Redskin defense still a rock, the Giants' turned to putty. Betting choice: Washington by 13 points.

New Orleans (4-7-0) vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee (3-6-2)—Jerry Tagge to start fourth straight game as Packer quarterback. But fans have become so obstreperous that this native of Green Bay says he's moving to Chicago. Betting choice: Green Bay by 6.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Cleveland (7-3-1) at Kansas City (6-4-1)—Wary Browns suspect that Len Dawson, who has been hurt, will replace Mike Livingston as Chiefs quarterback. Dawson's passes find Otis Taylor, heart of team's weak offense. Taylor has only 30 receptions for season. Browns' attack also impotent. Betting choice: Kansas City by 4.

Oakland (6-4-1) at Houston (1-10-0)—Raiders looking ahead to Chiefs, whom they must beat next week. Oilers continuing to go nowhere but deeper down. Betting choice: Oakland by 17.

New York Jets (3-8-0) at Baltimore (2-9-0)—Joe Namath need not expect a rush. Colts have two unknowns at defensive tackle, Dick Amman and David Taylor, because of injuries. Betting choice: New York by 12.

San Diego (2-8-1) at New England (4-7-0)—A decade ago these two played for the American League championship and the Chargers won, 51-10. How times have changed! Betting choice: New England by 7.

MONDAY NIGHT

Pittsburgh (8-3-0) at Miami (10-1-0)—If Browns win the day before, Steelers may risk starting Terry Bradshaw at quarterback rather than inexperienced Joe Gilliam against the league's No. 1 team. Bradshaw's broken collarbone still healing. Dolphins play beautifully even without incentive. Betting choice: Miami by 8.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	10	1	0	.909	276	161
Buffalo	6	5	0	.545	171	197
New England	4	7	0	.364	205	231
Baltimore	3	8	0	.273	182	231
New York	3	9	0	.182	175	305
Central						
Pittsburgh	8	3	0	.727	251	159
Cincinnati	7	3	1	.682	186	171
Houston	7	4	0	.636	198	190
Cleveland	1	10	0	.091	182	370
West						
Oakland	6	3	2	.636	285	225
Denver	6	4	1	.591	217	145
Kansas City	6	4	1	.591	171	129
San Diego	2	8	1	.227	140	281

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	8	3	0	.727	263	127
Dallas	7	4	0	.636	205	183
St. Louis	4	6	1	.409	232	294
Philadelphia	4	6	1	.409	232	294
New York Giants	2	8	1	.227	189	304
Central						
Minnesota	10	1	0	.909	224	127
Detroit	4	6	1	.409	204	190
Green Bay	3	6	2	.333	144	218
Chicago	3	8	0	.273	188	247
West						
Los Angeles	9	2	0	.818	292	155
Atlanta	8	3	0	.818	292	155
San Francisco	4	7	0	.364	127	258
New Orleans	4	7	0	.364	200	238

Clinched division title.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Hill, Dallas	211	883	4.4	4
Hampton, Atlanta	209	815	3.9	4
Brockington, Green Bay	194	804	4.1	2
McCutcheon, Los Angeles	156	782	5.0	7
Sullivan, Philadelphia	166	762	4.6	2
Bertelsen, Los Angeles	171	679	4.0	3
Taylor, Detroit	168	671	4.0	5
Ron Johnson, New York	195	667	3.4	5
Foreman, Minnesota	144	647	4.5	3
Garrett, Chicago	159	620	3.9	5

Scoring

	TDS	Rsh.	Rec.	Pts
Anderson, St. Louis	12	10	2	78
Jackson, Los Angeles	12	0	12	72
Ray, Atlanta	9	7	2	54
V. Washington, San Fran.	8	8	0	48
Garrison, Dallas	8	6	2	48
Gilliam, Minnesota	8	1	7	48
Brown, Washington	7	5	2	42
Burrow, Atlanta	7	0	7	42
Carmichael, Philadelphia	7	0	7	42
Gray, St. Louis	7	0	7	42
Taylor, Washington	7	0	7	42

Passing

	Att.	Com.	Pct.	Yds	TD
Hadl, Los Angeles	205	113	55.1	1718	19
Tarkenton, Minnesota	230	140	60.9	1831	13
Lee, Atlanta	173	98	56.6	1395	10
Gabriel, Philadelphia	341	205	60.4	2321	18
Staubach, Dallas	224	125	60.3	1709	18
Hart, St. Louis	294	170	58.8	2138	15
Kilmer, Washington	188	109	54.8	1287	10
Johnson, New York	128	75	58.7	989	4
Manning, New Orleans	238	123	51.7	1443	8
Munson, Detroit	118	59	50.0	679	6

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Carmichael, Philadelphia	52	770	14.8	7
Taylor, Washington	50	645	12.9	7
Young, Philadelphia	42	634	14.5	4
Tucker, New York	42	572	13.3	4
Gilliam, Minnesota	39	557	27.0	7
Sullivan, Philadelphia	39	345	6.3	1
Smith, St. Louis	31	545	14.7	1
Anderson, St. Louis	37	385	10.7	2
Kwalick, San Francisco	36	574	15.9	4
Metcalf, St. Louis	26	284	8.3	8

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Rushing

	Att.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	252	1447	5.7	10
Morris, Miami	131	859	6.8	10
Little, Denver	215	834	3.9	11
Csonka, Miami	179	829	4.6	5
Johnson, Cincinnati	166	795	3.8	7
Clark, Cincinnati	207	795	3.8	7
Mitchell, Baltimore	164	629	3.8	1
Hubbard, Oakland	148	614	4.3	4
Podolak, Kansas City	167	566	3.5	1
Smith, Oakland	134	570	4.3	2

Scoring

	TDS	Rsh.	Rec.	Pts
Little, Denver	12	11	0	72
Morris, Miami	10	10	0	60
Simpson, Buffalo	10	10	0	60
Shanklin, Pittsburgh	10	0	10	60
Clark, Cincinnati	7	7	0	42
Moses, Denver	7	1	6	42
Warfield, Miami	7	0	7	42
Johnson, Cincinnati	6	3	3	36

Passing

	Att.	Com.	Pct.	Yds	TD
Stabler, Oakland	193	126	64.6	1593	10
Griese, Miami	190	97	51.1	1308	12
Johnson, Denver	272	145	53.7	1983	16
Woodall, New York	172	90	52.3	1058	8
Dickey, Houston	117	70	59.8	880	5
Plunkett, New England	281	150	53.4	1998	10
Anderson, Cincinnati	270	141	52.2	1829	11
Phipps, Cleveland	220	106	48.2	1300	6
Domres, Baltimore	143	67	42.6	863	6
Pastorini, Houston	214	110	51.4	1608	4

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg.	TD
Willis, Houston	48	300	6.4	1
Rucker, New England	42	573	12.4	3
Podolak, Kansas City	42	346	8.0	0
Curtis, Cincinnati	37	581	15.7	4
Parks, Houston	37	500	13.5	1
Clark, Cincinnati	37	293	7.9	0
Ellenikoff, Oakland	36	520	14.4	2
Barbuti, New York	35	585	16.7	5
Sloan, Oakland	32	573	17.9	2

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

New England 5, Houston 2 (Pleau, Byers, Ley, Selwood, Karlander; Blase, Sherritt).

Edmonton 3, New Jersey 2 (Harrison, McKenzie, MacDonald; Sheehan, Bradley).

Cleveland 4, Quebec 4 (Heindel, Cournoyer, Shmyr, L. Hillman; Parizeau, Gendron, Dufour, Houle).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Phoenix 119, KC-Omaha 99 (Bantom 26, Scott 20; Archibald 24, Walker 21).

Golden State 112, Portland 99 (Barry 22, Barnett 20; Wicks 26, Layden 15).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Kentucky 102, Memphis 92 (Issel 32, Gilmore 24; Thompson 21, Neumann 19).

Denver 127, Indiana 111 (Long 26, Jabali 24; McGinnis 44, Freeman 15).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Buffalo 2, Los Angeles 1 (Lorenz, Robert; Murdoch).

Toronto 5, St. Louis 1 (McDonald 2, Thompson, Sittler, Keon; Durbano).

Atlanta 4, Detroit 3 (Arnason 3, Bennett, Quinn; Dionne, Charron, Boucha).

New York Rangers 3, Philadelphia 2 (Tkaczuk, Stemkowski; Crisp, Barber).



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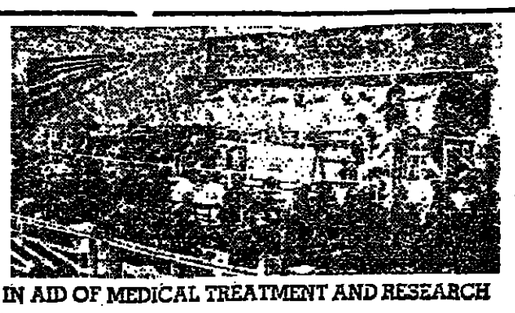
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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

Good-Bye, Old Paint

WASHINGTON.—"Well, Old Paint, I guess it's good-bye... I'll never forget you with your power steering and your disc brakes and your turbo-hydromatic transmission, not to mention your super breeze air-conditioning and your four-speaker AM/FM stereo radio. You've been a real pal, and we've had some great times together...



Buchwald

"Remember that time we drove on the Pennsylvania Turnpike at 90 miles an hour and the Highway Patrolman stopped us and asked where the fire was, and I pointed to the garbage dump which was blazing 20 feet in the air?.. And remember when six of us decided to go to Oklahoma and you had a blowout in St. Louis during the rush hour and we stopped traffic for 20 miles both ways?... We had a lot of laughs, you crazy old gas guzzler you.

"I don't care what they say, you had class. You were all leather from top to bottom and your carpeting was two inches thick, and I could regulate your heat to any temperature I wanted. People used to stop and stare at your long beautiful curves, your tinted windshield and your bright silver chrome bumpers... In your time, you were the most beautiful thing on the road... and when your eight-cylinder multimanifold engine roared as you took off down the highway, everyone oohed and aahed in admiration...

"Don't look at me that way, Old Paint. This hurts me more than it hurts you... I know you're saying, 'Why me? Why, after all the beautiful rides I've given you, are you doing this?'

* * *

"You know the answer as well as I do... You have a drinking problem... I warned you some time ago. I said, 'Old Paint, you're consuming too much gasoline and someday it's going to catch up with you.' But you wouldn't listen. Every time we passed a gas station you had to stop in and have a few gallons for the road. I don't know how much poison you put in your tank, but I warned you eventually it would be the death of you. You laughed at me and said you could drink any car on the road under the table. You said you were built to gulp down all the super premium they could make. You told me gas guzzling ran in the family. But you never would admit you had a problem. You never would face up to the fact that you had to consume twice as much fuel as everybody else. You pretended you were just a sociable drinker, when everyone knew you couldn't do without the stuff.

"At first, I apologized for you. I said you hung around gas stations because you needed the companionship of other cars. I said no matter how many drinks you had you could hold your booze. But I knew I was kidding myself. I knew that if you continued on the road you were taking you would wind up in the gutter.

* * *

"I know what you're saying. You want me to give you another chance... You'll promise me that you won't drink any more gas than a Volkswagen. I'm sorry, Old Paint, but it won't work anymore. I've given you 20 or 30 chances and you have always gone back on a gas binge as soon as I turned my back.

"I guess your riding days are over now. I tried to sell you but nobody wanted to buy you. I couldn't even give you away. So I have no choice but to put you out of your misery... It will be painless, feller ...and when you get to that great 'Detroit in the sky,' there will be a gas station on every corner, where you can drink to your heart's content... good-bye, Old Paint... good-bye."

Irreparable Stone Knight

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (AP).—The stone knight Roland of Stendal has been declared irreparable after 448 years of weather, wars and tremor from traffic. Now *cracked and eroded*, the six-meter statue was erected in Stendal (East Germany) Hall Square in 1525. After removing Roland from his pedestal, authorities commissioned sculptors to build a duplicate by next autumn, Stendal press reports said.

The number of environment groups and their disunity is in itself enough to guarantee complete liberty of action to the despoilers.

Bruising the French Landscape and Language

Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT).—As the building boom continues to devastate the French landscape ("Land—12 Million Speculators" is the headline in a French weekly), the French language, too, is being severely bruised from A for *aménagement* (normally a harmless word meaning to arrange or fix up, it now warns that the promoters and speculators are on the way to Z, as in ZUP *(zone à urbaniser en priorité)*, ZI *(zone industrielle)* and ZAD *(zone d'aménagement différé)*. It's enough to make one zick.

On the other hand, there are several thousand French groups to defend the environment and each month some 50 or so more groups come into existence, according to Michel Péricard and Louis Bériot, authors of a new book, "La France Défigurée" (published in Paris by Stock). The number of groups and their disunity is in itself enough to guarantee complete liberty of action to the despoilers, but Péricard and Bériot are not pessimistic: the title "La France Défigurée," which is also the title of their weekly TV program, is intended less as a statement, they say, than as a call to combat.

In some cases, the combat Péricard and Bériot have faced has been real. One of their cameramen was punched by a promoter, there have been countless written and telephoned threats and one reporter watched her equipment being tossed out of a window of a city hall.

Terrible Towers

The authors discuss projects from the *aménagement* of Breton fishing ports into parking lots to the boom in ski resorts. They recount the petty disputes between France's electricity and telephone authorities that result in more pylons being erected than is either economical or necessary, and throughout the book they discuss the ignorance which is as responsible as greed for the despoiling of the country.

For example, France is still building hideous water towers, or *châteaux d'eau* as they are grandly called. Péricard and Bériot discovered that in England underground reservoirs were being built more cheaply than the *châteaux d'eau* and with no harm done to the scenery, but none of the French authorities they spoke to had even heard of the methods used across the Channel.

Another problem is that some people are very pleased with ugliness, such as the mayor who said, "You think that landscape and those open spaces are pretty? I think they'd be much better all built up." And there is the problem of the private citizen who might join countless committees against expressways and highrise buildings, but who puts up his own horrid little house without a thought of how it fits into the landscape or whose view he might be spoiling. Ten million French citizens own a piece of land, and, as Péricard and Bériot remark:

"What a strange nation this is! How can one explain that the country with the best and most widely diversified heritage of popular architecture, and which demonstrates this quality in every valley, in every turning of a road, has utterly lost all sensitivity, all notions of simplicity and harmony?"

Part of the blame is on those in a position to educate tastes. The person who had the idea of destroying the charming artists' refuge in Paris, La Cité Fleurie, was, one learns from Péricard and Bériot, a Beaux-Arts professor.

As for the architects, the authors remark that there is no profession as beautiful as architecture, and then they quote some contemporary architects' comments on their work:

The architect of an 800-boat marina: "We have energetically refused to do what they do in the U.S.A.: build 1,000-boat marinas."

An architect of the Maine-Montparnasse Tower, Paris's most notable eyesore—for the moment: "The architecture of our times must revive the great French tradition wherein the beautiful always came out of the rational."

The architect of another Paris tower: "It will be a tower with the profile of an arrow, losing itself in space."

The architect of a cluster of new buildings: "I've resolutely decided not to do architecture. One must discover a non-architecture, like Rimbaud's nonpoetry, that will serve as the true source of the architecture of the future."

Of course, the nonsense isn't confined to the architects. A local administrator said of a new dormitory city, "It is a synthesis between the Pastoral Symphony and that of the New World," while a rural mayor said of some skyscrapers looming out of the countryside: "Aren't they fine? You won't find better in Paris."

Skyscrapers are even blossoming in the mountains. The reason is not, as one might suppose, to be able to pack in as many skiers as possible to the square centimeter, but because the landscape *requires* skyscrapers, or so one promoter claimed: "In order that city dwellers not feel anguished and oppressed by great empty spaces, it was necessary to build veritable cities among the mountains."

Fanciful Defense

Skyscrapers and towers have led their defenders to extraordinary fancies:

"We thought that for the traveler coming from afar, a signal in the landscape would allow him to find his way, and penetrate better the space he must traverse."

"Like a lighthouse that guides ships on a storm-tossed sea, the tower is the landmark of 20th-century urban planning, the signal of our times."

"As he fell from the sky, a parachutist would know exactly where he was."

If public statements are rather giddy-making, silence is worse. With no useful public outcry, plans have been settled in Paris for an automobile expressway along the Left Bank of the Seine. Less horrible alternatives, such as a tunnel, have been dismissed out of hand ("Tunnels leak," an official is said to have remarked) and one of the few remaining spots for strollers will soon be destroyed.

The inhumanity of the scheme is evident, but humanity is not a strong point among French builders. As one promoter remarked in defense of his plan to tear down a group of artists' studios:

"There aren't really any artists left there anyway. Only their widows."

PEOPLE: *Mechanical Lockjaw For Compulsive Eater*

Shirley Turner, 5 feet 3 inches tall and 238 pounds heavy, has found a cure for compulsive eating. Surgeons have locked her jaws together. Speaking through her closed teeth, Mrs. Turner, 35, of Carlton, England, said that she will live on liquids—tea, coffee and tomato soup—until she is down to 124 pounds. This, she calculates, will take until June. Two weeks of the treatment have already trimmed off 13 pounds.



Shirley Turner ...*liquid*

Mrs. Turner said that physicians at nearby Nottingham General Hospital decided that mechanical lockjaw was the only way to stop her eating. They injected cement into her upper and lower teeth and screwed a steel splint at each side of her mouth.

"I've had a weight problem since I was 13," Mrs. Turner said. "I have a craving for bread. I nibbled sandwiches all day."

* * *

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger gave his first party for Washington's diplomatic corps and some congressmen at the State Department Thursday. At first he stood alone on the receiving line, but finally called out: "Why should I go through this alone?" and started pulling members of Congress into the line to receive with him, starting with Sen. George Aiken, R., Vt. The party was for 400.

* * *

The Danish Film Institute has announced that it was withdrawing a 600,000 kroner (about $10,000) loan guarantee to a controversial film about Jesus Christ to be made by Danish director Jens Joergen Thorsen. The Vatican has denounced the proposed film, to be called "The Love Affairs of Jesus Christ," and the French government has banned Thorsen from shooting it in France. Thorsen has said that he was going ahead with plans for the film and was considering locations in countries such as Cuba, Yugoslavia or a nation in North Africa.

* * *

ENERGY CRISIS (Cont'd): West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has asked that his birthday party—a super party involving thousands of guests—be canceled because of the crisis. The party marking Brandt's 60th birthday was to have been given Dec. 18 by members of the Social Democratic party in Dortmund.

About 12,000 people had ... invited. Meanwhile, ... Chamberlain of Las Vegas ... ed President Nixon's messa[ge] ... the necessity of saving e[nergy] ... and ended up in the hospit[al] ... save electricity, Mrs. Char[...] lain, 82, decided to chang[e] ... 100-watt bulbs in her hom[e] ... 60-watt bulbs. While doi[ng] ... she fell off a ladder and ... her hip. After surgery at ... Hospital, Mrs. Chamberlai[n] ... the check-out departmen[t] ... send the bill to Nixon. B[...] later said she would sett[le] ... a get-well card from the ... House.

* * *

PERTURBED: New York ... Nelson A. Rockefeller beca[me] ... the prospect of a hamb[urger] joint across the street fro[m] ... pet construction project, ... Empire State Plaza, in A[lbany]. For more than a year ... Donald's hamburger chai[n has] been trying to get the nee[ded] permits to build a $25,00[0 res]taurant that could serve ... employees in the $900 m[illion] plaza which is nearing co[mple]tion. When the plans wer[e an]nounced, sources said, Rock[efeller] got copies of the restaurant ... and sent them to Walla[ce] Harrison, the plaza archite[ct], was reportedly appalled. "W[e] hope to build it," said G[...] Nardella, director of constr[uction] for McDonald's. "We're waiting for the permits."

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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